

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



Guard your Complexion during the Winter.

## Larola

is the ideal powder base. If applied to the skin and allowed to partially dry, this white, soothing lotion will leave a thin film, to which the powder will readily adhere without harmfully blocking the small pores and thus rendering the skin coarse in appearance. Gentlemen should use it before and after shaving. 1/6 and 2/6 per bottle.

From all Chemists and Stores, or direct from:—

M. Beetham & Son, Cheltenham, England.



NEW AND ORIGINAL CENTRES

ATTRACTIVE CARTONS 1/- & 2/- BOXES 4/- UPWARDS.



By Appointment

ELKINGTON & CO., LTD.,  
Originators of Electro Plate,  
22, Regent St., LONDON, S.W.1  
Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow.

## ELKINGTON PLATE

"The Plate that lasts the longest."

New Catalogue post free.

AGENTS  
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND  
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD  
(Addresses on Request.)



By Appointment.

## AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.  
Through tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.  
Tickets interchangeable with other Lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO,  
RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORSOVA	12,000	Dec. 8	Dec. 14	Dec. 16
ORVIETO	12,000	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Dec. 30
OTRANTO	20,000	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Jan. 13
ORMONDE	15,000	Jan. 19	Jan. 25	Jan. 27
ORFORD	20,000	Feb. 2	Feb. 8	Feb. 10
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 16	Feb. 22	Feb. 24
ORAMA	20,000	Mar. 2	Mar. 8	Mar. 10
OSTERLEY	12,000	Mar. 16	Mar. 22	Mar. 24

Managers—ANDERSON GREEN & CO. LTD.  
Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Av., E.C.3. Branch Offices:  
14, Cockspur St. S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.



ROYAL EXCHANGE  
ASSURANCE: 1720

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED.

For full particulars apply to the Secretary,

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. 3

## GENUINE IRISH TWEEDS TAILORED TO MEASURE.

A tailoring staff with over thirty years' experience makes up Hamilton's Irish materials for ladies and gentlemen; measurement charts which anyone, anywhere, can complete, furnish all information necessary.

Sold in lengths, or in garments tailored to measure by men tailors. Our simple self-measurement system ensures perfect fit: satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Patterns and literature post free on request. Write Desk 18.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
PORTRUSH, NORTH IRELAND.  
No Branches or Agencies.

## ST. MORITZ

THE ORIGINAL HOME OF WINTER SPORTS  
Opening of the new funicular to the famous Corviglia Ski-hut (8000 ft. alt.)

ENGADINE  
SWITZERLAND  
6000 ft. alt.

Leading Hotels  
with own Private Ice Rinks:

THE KULM HOTELS  
THE GRAND HOTEL  
THE SUVRETTA  
THE PALACE  
THE CARLTON

*Kunze*

Art  
Dessert  
Chocolates

London:  
101, REGENT STREET, W.1  
Head Office & Factory: Five Ways, Birmingham.

5/6  
PER  
LB.

OTARD'S

ESTABD 1795

The Brandy with a Pedigree

## THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE

HEAD OFFICES:  
45, Dale Street, LIVERPOOL  
155, Leadenhall Street, LONDON, E.C.3

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.  
MOTOR INSURANCE A SPECIALITY.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATION:  
7, Chancery Lane, W.C.2



## The Ideal Xmas Gift

ALL WOOL  
DRESSING GOWNS  
FOR MEN

A Gift always appreciated by the men-folk. Gorrings have a large selection of them in the very newest of designs. The Gown illustrated is made of All Wool in Grey, Brown, Light or Dark Blue with reverse collar and cuffs.

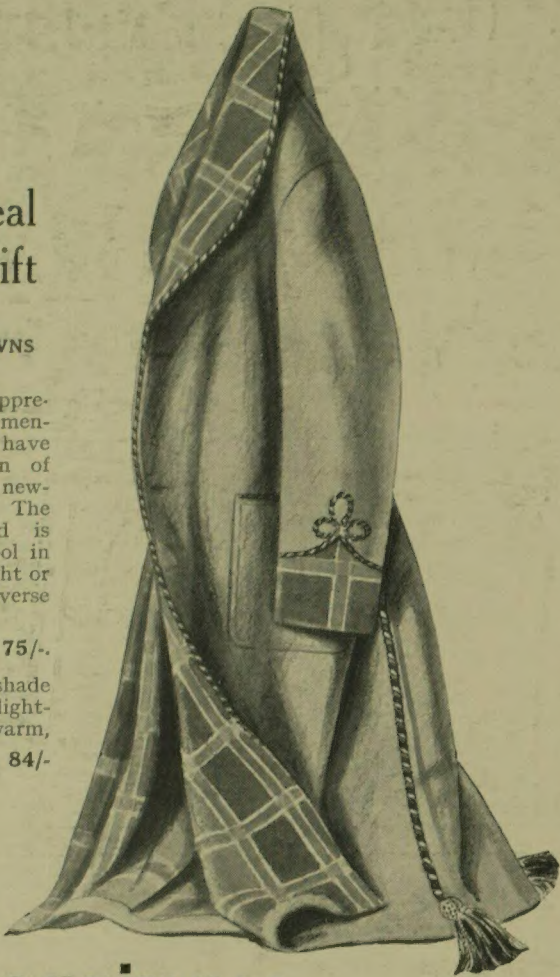
32/6, 45/-, 63/-, 75/-.

Also in Natural shade Camel Fleece, delightfully cosy and warm,  
39/6, 49/6, 63/-, 84/-

**Gorrings**  
FREDERICK GORRINGE, LTD.

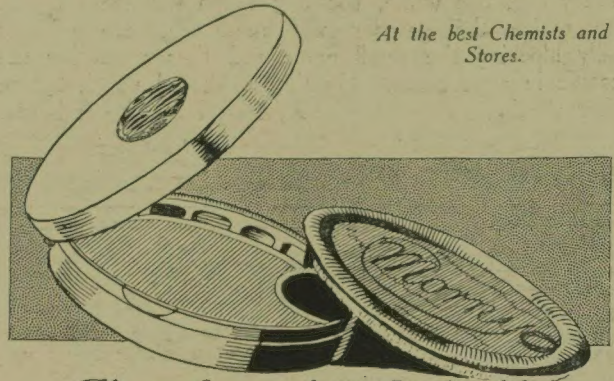
Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.1

Telephone: Victoria 8600. (Direct to all Departments)



## The MORNY COMPACT OF "June Roses"

To carry Morny Complexion Powder conveniently throughout the day—it is the wish of all women of taste. The appearance of the Morny Compact, therefore, is an event in the world of fashion. This charming accessory is all that one would expect in a creation of the house of Morny. It is of gilt, fitted with hinged lid, full-view mirror and a decorative puff—all beautifully finished. And, so important, the compressed powders, "June Roses" or "Chaminade," retain unimpaired all the delightful properties so much appreciated in the loose Morny Complexion Powders. Refills supplied.



At the best Chemists and Stores.

Manufactured in England by  
MORNY 201 REGENT STREET LONDON

## Harvey Nichols & Co. Ltd. of Knightsbridge, S.W.1.

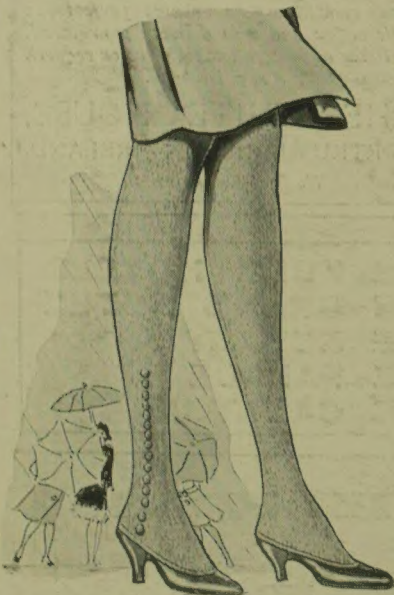
'Phone: Sloane 3449

### SUGGESTIONS for XMAS GIFTS

On the left.

**POPULAR GAITERS** of super quality wool, in attractive marl mixtures, full length to cover knee, which ensures perfect comfort in wear. Attractively finished buttons with double elastic under instep. In beaver, mole, pheasant, clerical, beige, filbert, fawn, black/white, or black/self.

Price 14/9 pair



On the right.

**PURE SILK HOSE** made exclusively for Harvey Nichols, of reliable English make, open lace clox, strengthened lisle feet and tops, perfect fitting and well recommended. In shell pink, blonde, mirage, mushroom, woodland rose, grey rose, brunette, oak, creole, grain, linnet. French nude, dago, grey, opal grey, nickel, gun-metal or black.

Price 7/11 pair

3 pairs in fancy box for  
23/6



## CARR'S Emblem Assorted BISCUITS

give a renewed zest for afternoon tea. There are no less than 18 kinds of little shortcakes, macaroons with cherries, wafers, & cream sandwich biscuits in this delicious assortment

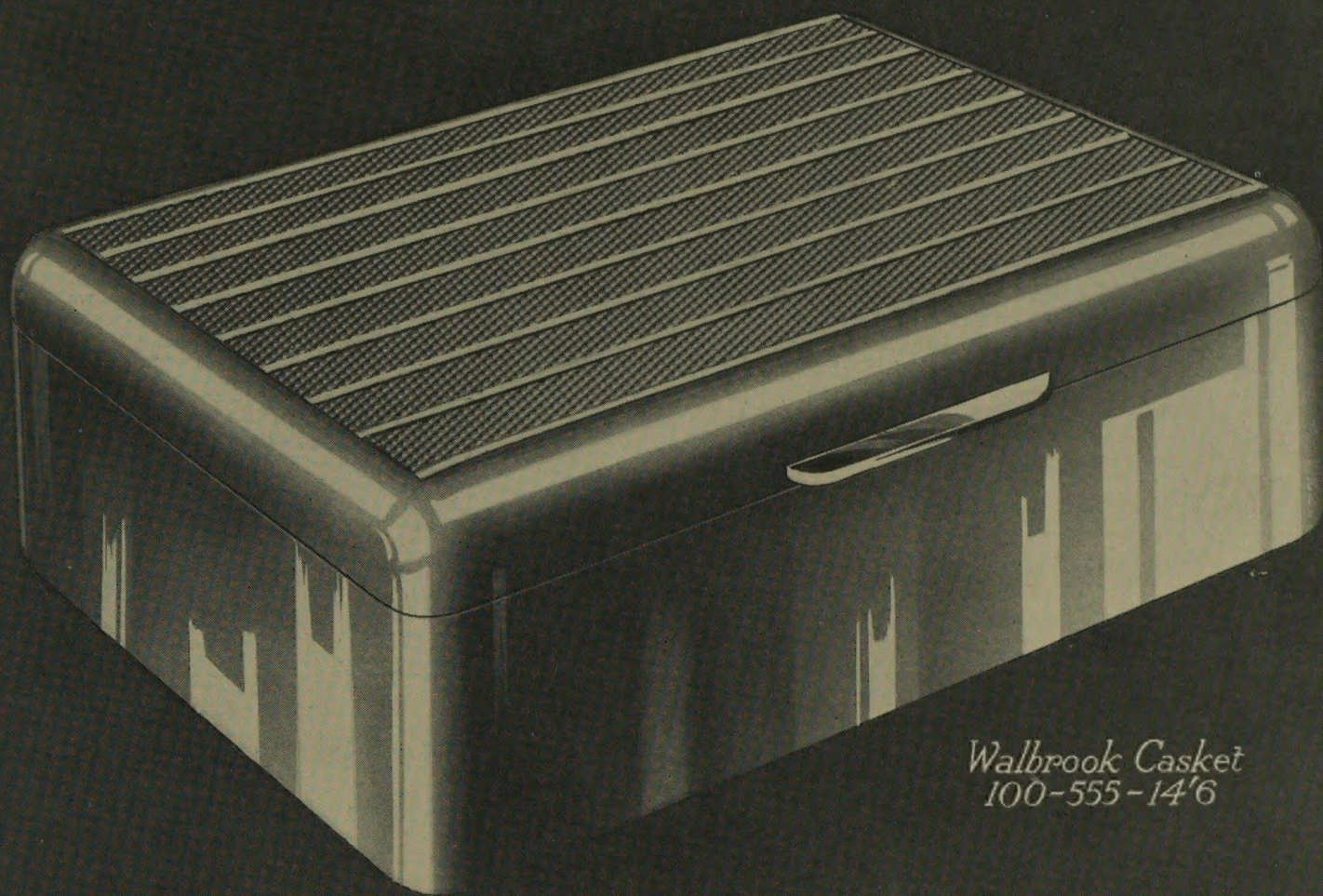
Made only by

## CARR'S of Carlisle





To give State Express Cigarettes  
is to pay a compliment to the  
good taste of the recipient



*Walbrook Casket  
100-555-14'6*

STATE EXPRESS  
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES  
**555**

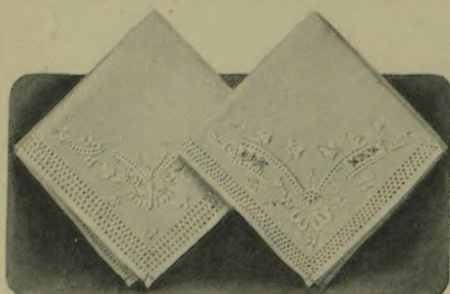
Available in a large variety of  
handsome cabinets and caskets  
at prices from 12/- to 80/-



# HANDKERCHIEF GIFTS

for

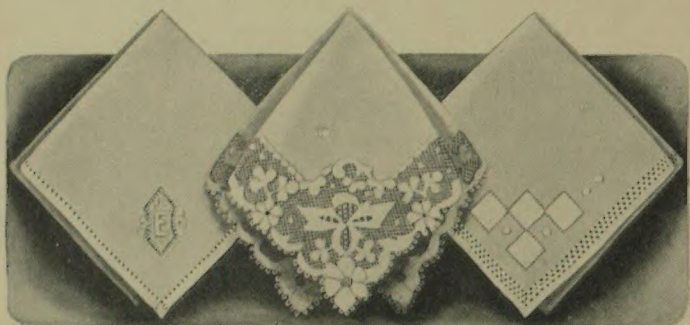
# XMAS



No. 63.  
Ladies' sheer linen  
handkerchiefs, with  
hand-embroidered  
design in one  
corner. Each, 2/-

No. 22.  
Ladies' Sheer linen  
handkerchiefs, with  
openwork border.  
Embroidered  
in one corner. 2/6  
Each

Write for our Xmas Gift  
List of Handkerchiefs and  
Fancy Linens all reproduced  
by photography, thus  
making shopping by post  
both accurate and easy.



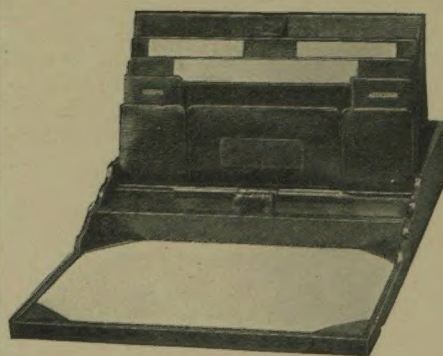
No. 29.  
Ladies' fine sheer linen  
Handkerchiefs, hand-em-  
broidered initial  
Per doz. 23/6

No. 78.  
Real Irish appliqué  
lace, fine lawn  
centre  
Each 10/6

No. 49.  
Ladies' fine sheer  
linen appliqué design  
in one corner.  
Each. 2/6

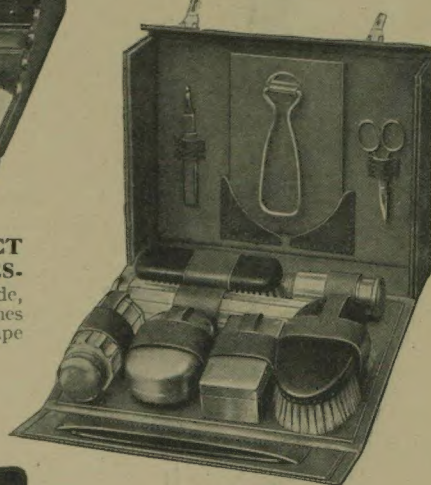
**ROBINSON & CLEAVER**  
THE LINEN HALL 156-168 REGENT STREET  
LONDON W.1.

## INNOVATION



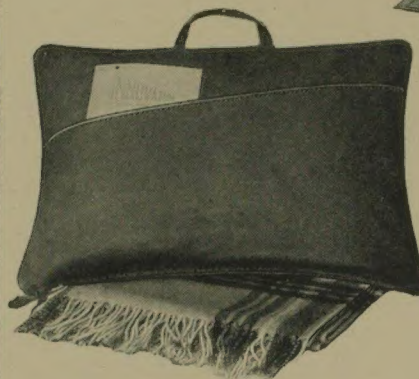
**NOVELTY ATTACHÉ CASE**  
which opens into the form of a  
writing table, well made from ex-  
cellent quality morocco leather,  
light in weight. In nigger, blue  
and havana. Size 12 x 9½ x 3 ins.

Price 79/6



**GENTLEMAN'S COMPACT  
AND WELL-MADE DRES-  
SING CASE** in best quality hide,  
with excellent quality ebony brushes  
and nickel fittings; attaché shape  
when closed,

Price 95/-



**COMFORT IN TRAVEL.  
MOROCCO LEATHER  
COVER** with lightning fastener,  
fitted separate cushion and outside  
pocket for magazines, etc.; will also  
carry a light-weight rug.

Price, with cushion, 75/-  
Cashmere Rugs in toning colours,  
48/6

Xmas Gift Catalogue Post Free.

**Debenham & Freebody**

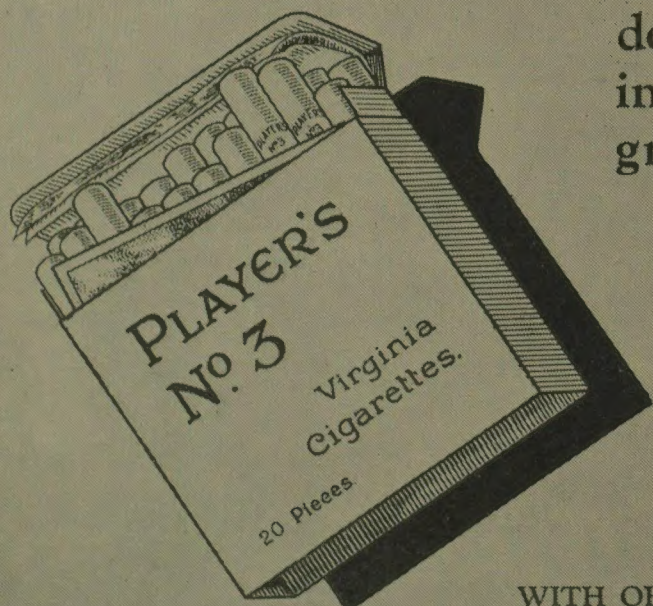
(Debenhams Ltd.)

70 & 71, WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W.1

# PLAYER'S No 3

"The EXTRA QUALITY  
Virginia"

These superb cigarettes owe their mild,  
delicate flavour to scrupulous care  
in the selection of only the choicest  
growths of fine Virginia leaf.



10 for 8<sup>d</sup>.  
20 for 1/4  
50 for 3/3  
100 for 6/4

WITH OR WITHOUT CORK TIPS

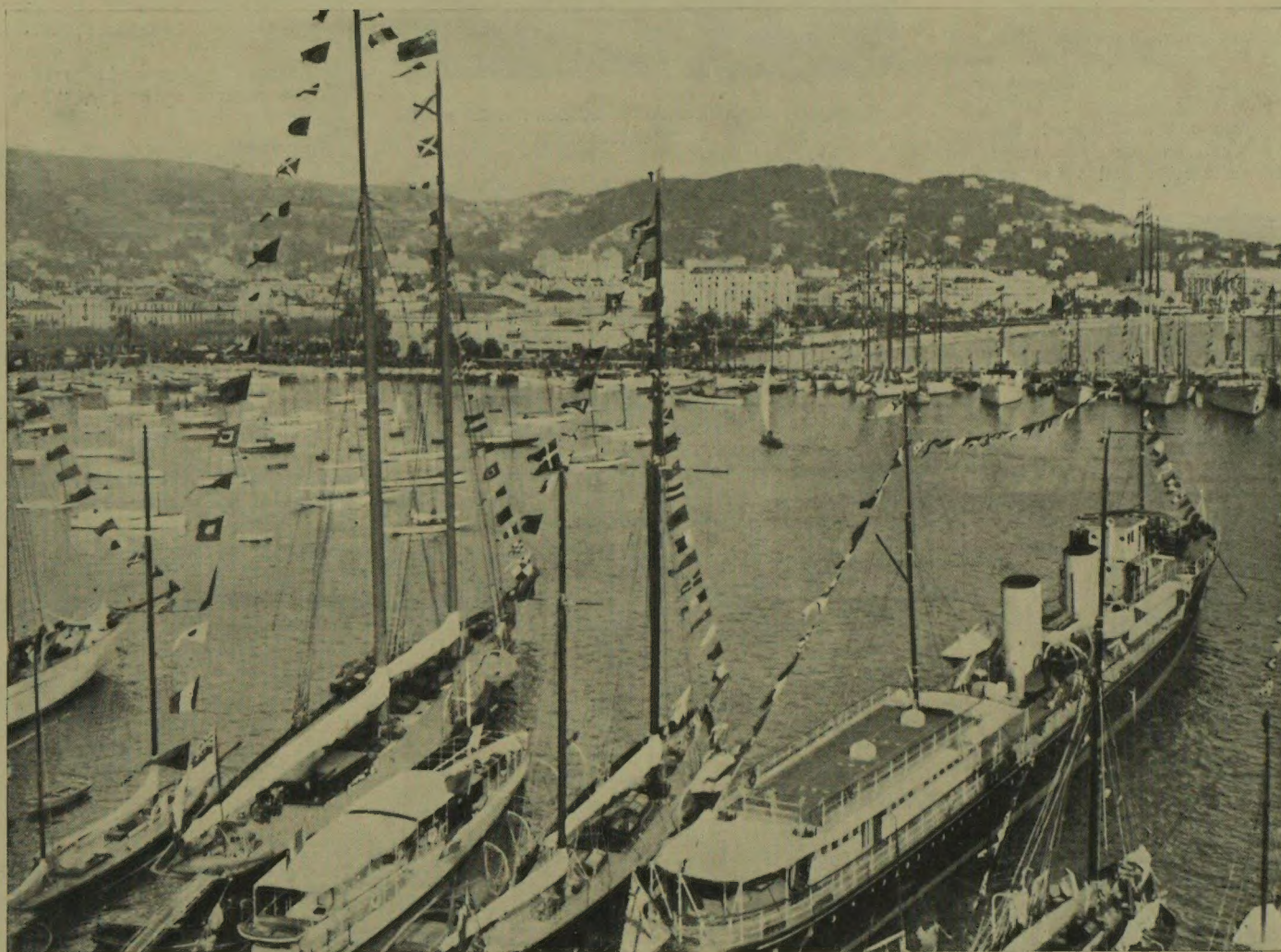
Virginia  
Cigarettes



# CANNES

## FRENCH RIVIERA

From December till April.



CANNES: PORT AND YACHTS.

## MUNICIPAL CASINO

The most sumptuous of the Riviera.

OPERAS—BALLET—COMEDIES—GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERTS

Musical Director: REYNALDO HAHN.

2 Golf Links—Polo—100 Tennis Courts—RACES (3,000,000 Frs. in prizes).

REGATTAS—YACHTING.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS — VENETIAN FÊTES.

The famous RESTAURANT DES AMBASSADEURS has organised magnificent Galas for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S EVE.

### HOTELS:

CARLTON—MIRAMAR—MARTINEZ—MAJESTIC—CONTINENTAL—CALIFORNIE  
PALACE—BELLEVUE—BEAU-SITE—METROPOLE—GRAND HOTEL, and 15  
other hotels, all first class.

For all information apply to SYNDICAT D'INITIATIVE, CANNES.

### DEAUVILLE—GOLF HOTEL

Opens 1st of July, 1929.

On the New Golf Course.

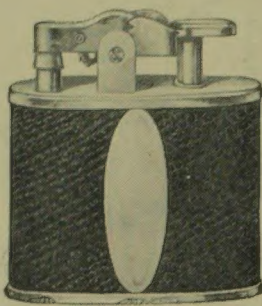
200 ROOMS, ALL WITH BATHS AND TELEPHONE.



## Christmas Presents.

### A Lighter That Lights Immediately.

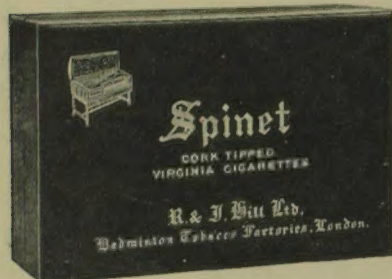
The Ronson lighter, pictured here, is an excellent gift which will really please the enthusiastic smoker. It is made on a different principle with a delightfully easy trigger action to dispense with all cog-wheels and caps, and when not in use the vapour is permanently sealed. It ranges in price from 21s. upwards, and is obtainable in a wide variety of attractive covers in rich leathers, gold, silver, and coloured enamels.



### Cigarettes—the Popular Present.

It has become a custom to give boxes of cigarettes for Christmas gifts.

A very sensible practice too, for cigarettes are almost sure of a good reception, especially when packed in the attractive cabinets obtainable at Christmas time. Noteworthy amongst these Christmas packages are those for Spinet and Sunripe cigarettes. These cabinets, which are made of cedar wood, are very attractive and very "Christ-



A FAVOURITE WITH ALL SMOKERS: SPINET CIGARETTES.

### A PRACTICAL PRESENT: THE RONSON LIGHTER, WORKED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.

massey." The Spinet cabinet, for example, contains 100 of the super-cigarettes — Spinet Large Ovals — and is priced at 8s. 3d. The Sunripe cabinet contains 150 of the famous

Sunripe cigarettes, 75 plain and 75 cork-tipped. This costs 8s. They are presents that will give pleasure to all who smoke.

### A Real Scotch Whisky.

Christmas, being the most charitable season of the year, calls for at least one gift that is quite impersonal and easy to share with one's friends. What better than a case of pre-war flavour whisky? Something that will spread the warmth of goodwill round the cockles of many hearts! The famous McNish whisky is a brand that is universally popular. It has a mellowness all its own. You can obtain McNish's Special Scotch Whisky in three, six, and



THE HEART OF SCOTLAND IN LONDON: THE McNISH BUILDING IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

twelve-bottle cases. Such a gift will bring pleasure and good cheer wherever it goes.

### Cadbury's Chocolates.

This year the house of Cadbury has brought out many new chocolates of quality. The new assortments include Lady Betty, Bermuda, Riverside, and the new Prince of Wales chocolates in their richly coloured box. Of course, the Cadbury boxes of established reputation must not be forgotten, such as Carnival, King George, Mayfair, and Milk Tray assortments. Cadbury's cater for those who like hard centres by an assortment of that name; and for those who prefer soft centres, there are such assortments as Esmond and Countess Crèmes. Then,

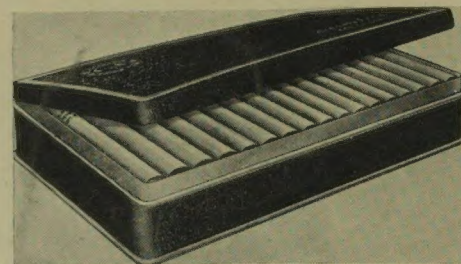
for those who want chocolates for the Christmas tree there are Cadbury's Block Chocolates, and the new six-penny Chocolate Sandwiches in the handy packets which have become so popular.



CHOCOLATES FOR EVERYONE: CADBURY'S DELICIOUS ASSORTMENT.

### Inexpensive But Welcome.

An ever-acceptable gift is a supply of Player's Navy Cut Cigarettes. Attractive blue tins containing 50 are available at 2s. 6d. each; while 100's sell for 4s. 10d., and 150's for 7s. 3d., and there is also a handy vest-pocket size containing 25 cigarettes for 1s. 3d. They offer quite an inexpensive yet very welcome way of expressing one's good wishes. As the makers aptly say, "It's the tobacco that



THE FAVOURITE OF MANY FRIENDS: PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES.

counts," and Player's possess those beautifully cool and sweet smoking qualities which have made them popular throughout the length and breadth of the land.

[Continued overleaf.]

## Just in time for Christmas Signed Artist's Proofs by Herbert Sedcole

*Fine mezzotints in full colour, and monochromes*

HUMAN nature compels your friends to judge your Christmas sentiments by what you give. Do justice to their taste and to your own generous impulses by sending a Herbert Sedcole signed mezzotint—in full colour or monochrome—the rare and beautiful gift that appreciates in value as years go by.

All Herbert Sedcole's pictures now offered are *first state*



"CHIFFRE D'AMOUR." After Jean Honore Fragonard. Colour mezzotint by Herbert Sedcole.

proofs. A maximum of 250 copies was taken from each plate, the plate then destroyed — never to be repeated. Of some works only a few proofs remain.

Seize your opportunity NOW. Order at once. Money promptly returned if you are not completely satisfied and return the pictures to us within four days in the perfect condition in which they will reach you.

The following pictures are actually engraved by Mr. Herbert Sedcole and the proofs signed.

"LADY FANE AS A GIRL." Colour mezzotint after Sir Thomas Lawrence. Signed proof 10½ × 15½ ins. £6 6 0

"MISS SIDDONS." Colour mezzotint after Sir Thomas Lawrence. Signed proof 12 × 15 ins. £6 6 0

"NATURE." Colour mezzotint after Sir Thomas Lawrence. Signed proof 13½ × 11½ ins. £6 6 0

"CHIFFRE D'AMOUR." Colour mezzotint after Jean Honore Fragonard. Signed proof 16 × 12 ins. £6 6 0

"HOPE." Etching after Burne Jones—in monochrome. Signed proof 13½ × 5 ins. £3 3 0

"DANTE'S DREAM." Etching after Rossetti's masterpiece. Signed proof in monochrome 20 × 13½ ins. £10 10 0—only 60 left.

"A SCANTY MEAL." Mixed style after Herring Senior. Signed proof 21 × 15½ ins. £6 6 0

Full particulars are given on the beautifully illustrated folder, which will be sent FREE on application.

THE GOWER GALLERIES  
Dept. L.N., 94, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1

The largest collection of  
new and second-hand Pearls  
and Jewels in London.



WM. OGDEN,  
Expert and Dealer in Fine Jewels,

4, King St., St. James's Square,  
S.W. 1.

Gerrard 7554



# Courtaulds' Fabrics

*Dress and  
Lingerie*

for

Winter Wear.

**T**O create new colours and blends, new designs, new textures and effects, **Courtaulds Limited** are always collaborating with the leaders of Fashion throughout the whole world. Whether you are concerned about a gay dance frock, a set of shimmering lingerie, attractive yet serviceable dresses, or other articles for the children's wear, the range of **Courtaulds' Fabrics** turns problems of choice into lasting pleasure. Delicate shades are colour-fast. And though each texture is distinctive, the coveted line and drape of to-day are easily achieved. Style, worth, and usefulness are skilfully woven into every yard. The name is on the selvedge.



**"Lurisca"**  
REGISTERED

A fine, substantial, and highly durable fabric, with all the advantages of silk. Washes and wears perfectly. For Children's Frocks and Dresses, Ladies' Lingerie, Overalls, and Pyjamas, etc. 37/38 ins. wide. Striped designs, 3/3d. Plain and Self Checks, 3/6d. Per yard

**"Delysia"**  
(REGISTERED)

Unrivalled in texture, colourings, and reliability. For dainty Lingerie, durable Dresses, and Children's Frocks. Many delicate but dependable shades. 37/38 ins. wide. Per yard 3/11½d.

**"Xantha"**  
FABRICS

The standard knitted fabric for Lingerie—light, soft, and very supple. Perfect in wear and wash. A host of delicate shades. 48/49 ins. wide. Per yard 5/11d.

**San-Toy**  
**Printed Fabrics**  
(REGISTERED)

Easily draping, safe to wash, whatever grade or effect is chosen. Fascinating colours and designs. For Dresses, Jumper-suits, Children's Wear, etc.

**"Clytie"**  
REGISTERED  
**SATIN**

A rich, lovely Dress Satin, specially created for modish Evening and Afternoon Frocks, Wedding Gowns, Children's Best Wear and all important occasions. Wonderfully durable, guaranteed finest grade. Various charming colours. 38/39 ins. wide Per yard 5/6d.

**"Courgette"**  
(REGISTERED)

A new, extremely soft and reliable Crêpe Suède fabric of highest quality. Guaranteed in every respect. For dainty Lingerie and stylish Outerwear of all types. Many dainty shades. 36/37 ins. wide. Per yard 6/11d.

**"Courcain"**  
REGISTERED

A really dependable hard-wearing Artificial Silk and Wool Marocain, producing at reasonable cost charming outer and intimate garments for Ladies' and Children's Wear. 38/39 ins. wide. Per yard 4/11½d.

**"Courlyn"**  
(REGISTERED)

Artificial Silk and Wool Marocain, of finest texture and lovely finish. Very soft and graceful. Excellent for Afternoon Frocks, Evening Dresses, Jumpers, Linings, Children's Party Frocks. Many beautiful colours. 37/38 ins. wide Per yard 6/11d.

**Courtaulds'**  
**500# WASHING SATIN**

A hard-wearing Washing Satin for Lingerie, Dressing Gowns, Wraps, etc. All the latest shades. 39 ins. wide. Per yard 5/11d.

**Courtaulds' Fabrics**

are obtainable from leading Drapers and Stores everywhere. If any difficulty please write Courtaulds Limited (Dept. F.17), 16, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, E.C.1, for name of nearest retailer and descriptive literature.

All the above fabrics are produced from Courtaulds' finest Artificial Silk Yarns.



### And Why Not Chocolates?

Chocolates make one become an Oliver Twist, and ask for more—that is, provided they are good ones. Kunzle's is always a safe brand to give, for they maintain a really high standard with every chocolate. This year there are many presentation boxes which will please every taste. There are crests and monograms, hand-painted boxes—each the work of Kunzle's own artists—which are as attractive as the contents. To please the kiddies, Kunzle's provide a complete collection of Christmas animals and figures in all shapes and sizes, with chocolate crackers filled with delicious ammunition.

### Presentation Cigarette Boxes.

Cigarettes are always welcome, and especially when they are State Express 555 Virginia. They are contained in a number of different gift cabinets this year. The Golden Casket, pictured here, contains 150

A CHOCOLATE DÈ LUXE: A BEAUTIFUL BOX OF KUNZLE CHOCOLATES.

State Express cigarettes, and costs 13s. Then there is the Lombard, price 21s., and the Walbrook, each engraved with gold finish, and cedar-lined. Other innovation cabinets range from 12s., obtainable at all tobacconists.

### A Christmas Liqueur.

For the Christmas liqueur there need be no moment's hesitation in selecting Grant's Morella cherry brandy, for young and old alike will welcome a glass of this delicious, invigorating liqueur, which has stood the test of a hundred years, and in the judgment of sound connoisseurs is one of the most perfect liqueurs the art of man has produced. It is obtainable everywhere in bottles, half-bottles, quarter-



THE AFTER-DINNER LIQUEUR: GRANT'S MORELLA CHERRY BRANDY.

and the Dry Club, Xmas Carol, and Golden Treasure sherries. On receipt of a cheque for £2 and the address of one's friend at Findlater House, 92, Wigmore Street, London, W.1, Findlater's will immediately send him this delightful expression of one's Christmas greetings. It is interesting to observe



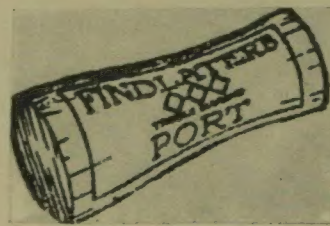
THREE PRESENTS IN ONE: THE STATE EXPRESS GIFT CASKET CONTAINING THREE BOXES.

bottles, flasks, and "Baby Grants." If any reader has any difficulty in obtaining it, write direct to Grant's Cherry Brandy, Maidstone.

### The Spice of Variety.

Many people like variety and new experiences at Christmas. Not the least of the pleasures of the festive season is found in the opportunities which often come one's way for sampling well-known but perhaps unfamiliar wines. The house of Findlater, Mackie, Todd and Co., Ltd., are making a particularly attractive offer in this connection. For the modest sum of £2 they will send one a real "Christmas Box." It contains six sample bottles of specially selected Findlater ports and sherries. They comprise the Mitre, Treble Diamond, and Manorial ports; and the Dry Club, Xmas Carol, and Golden Treasure sherries. On receipt of a cheque for £2 and the address of one's friend at Findlater House, 92, Wigmore Street, London, W.1, Findlater's will immediately send him this delightful expression of one's Christmas greetings. It is interesting to observe

that this well-known house has decided, for the benefit of its special clientèle, to release a proportion of the "Founder's Private Blend" of Scotch whisky.



FOR CONNOISSEURS OF THE CELLAR: FINDLATER'S PORTS AND SHERRIES.

at 162s. per dozen bottles, carriage paid.

### An Enduring Record.

years' continuous To-day Haig whisky has attained a success greater than at any previous time. All over the world Scotch whisky finds a quick market, and now Haig whisky is in every club, hotel, in every mess. This year, as ever, Christmas festivities all the world over will be cheerier and happier where Haig whisky is on the table. In the home market Gold Label at 12s. 6d. a bottle, and Dimple at 13s. 6d. a bottle will be unanimously popular.

It is indeed a fine record which can be claimed by the Haig family—that of three hundred trading as Scotch whisky distillers.



THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS: HAIG'S SCOTCH WHISKY.

One perfect blade  
re-made each morn.  
Is better far than  
blades outworn.  
get a  
**ROLLS  
RAZOR**

The  
HOLLOW GROUND SAFETY RAZOR  
WHICH STROPS & HONES ITSELF

Rolls "Imperial"  
Soap Bowl—more  
soap in a thin bowl.  
Bowls. Each 3/6  
Refills " 2/-



From  
**2/6**

ROLLS RAZOR (1927) LTD. CRICKLEWOOD, N.W.2.

PEARLS

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS

OLD JEWELS  
Antique Silver  
etc.

at

James R.  
**Ogden**  
& Sons Ltd.

THE RENOWNED  
ENGLISH HOUSE OF  
COURT JEWELLERS

41-42 Duke St. Piccadilly, S.W.1  
38-40 James St. Harrogate, Yorks

WE ARE THE LARGEST BUYERS FOR  
CASH OF OLD JEWELLERY, ETC.  
AN OFFER SUBMITTED BY POST THE  
SAME DAY AS GOODS ARE RECEIVED



Be prepared for Xmas  
AND -after!

**RUBINAT-LLORACH**  
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

"From the Sunny Slopes  
of the Pyrenees."

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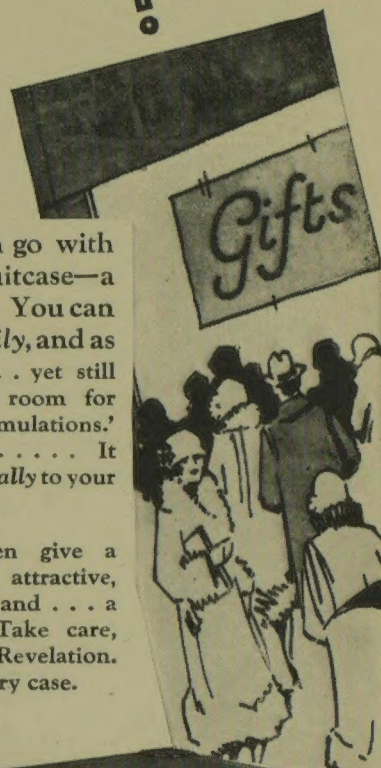


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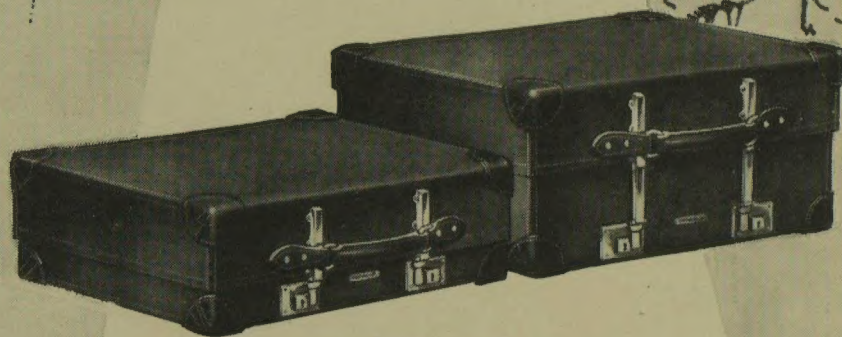


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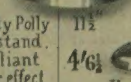
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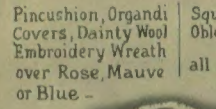
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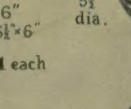
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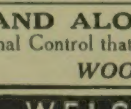
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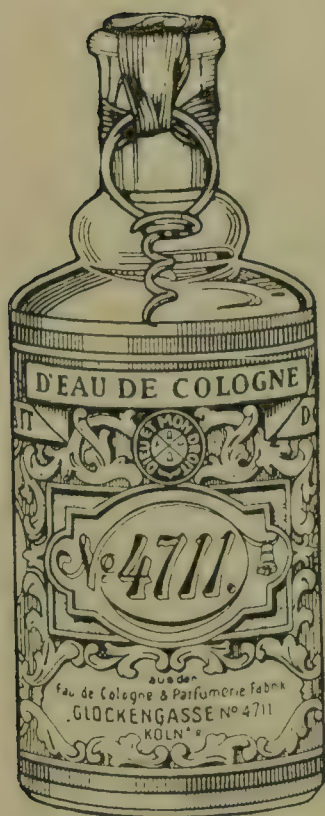
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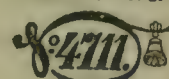
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# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1928.

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THE ROYAL CONSORT WHOSE ANXIETIES THE EMPIRE IS SHARING: THE QUEEN—A PORTRAIT CHARACTERISTIC OF HER LIFE-LONG CHARITIES.

The anxiety caused by King George's illness naturally fell most heavily on the shoulders of the Queen, and the thoughts of the whole Empire have been turned towards her in this time of trouble. The nation's feeling has been the more sincere and deep-seated from the fact that her Majesty has always shown so much sympathy with the troubles of others, and has devoted her life to works of charity and social welfare. From the moment when King George was

incapacitated for fulfilling his public engagements, the Queen took his place; as, for example, at the opening of Spitalfields Market and the Old Hall in Lincoln's Inn. The quiet courage with which she has carried on her duties has evoked universal admiration and increased the affection and respect with which she is everywhere regarded. Our photograph shows her beside a little boy's cot in the Royal Free Hospital.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

NOBODY who cares much about Literature cares very much about Literacy. The contempt expressed for the illiterate, the exclusive regulations against classes or races for being illiterates, will always seem rather amusing to anyone who remembers some of the greatest memories preserved in letters. Homer would very probably have failed to pass the educational tests for entry into the United States; but this alone does not settle the vexed question of priority between Homer and Miss Ella Wheeler Wilcox. St. Francis, who actually encouraged men to be unlettered, has probably been much more of an inspiration in letters than the late Mr. Carnegie, who pelted people with books which he was quite unable to read or understand. Some of us, therefore, have always been doubtful about whether this mechanical test was in any case of very much value. In the American case, the test only keeps out farmers and may let in forgers. In the general survey of European conditions, it deliberately exaggerates the sort of conditions that produce trash and jargon and journalese, and neglects the sort of conditions that produce the Book of Job or the Song of Roland. So when our critics boasted of the self-evident superiority of people perpetually occupied in reading and writing, we paid due respect to those human arts, but doubted whether a mere indefinite increase in them was always a sign of wisdom and social self-determination. But of late a new question has begun to dawn on my own sceptical and unbelieving mind. It comes after and apart from this doubt about whether people who are reading more are necessarily thinking more.

But are people reading more? If they are, the fact is only a fact in a certain sense and relation, and requires to be considerably modified by the realisation of other facts: and these are exactly the facts that are never realised. It is quite true that, in one sense, things are being made easier and easier to read. But that sort of thing is sometimes done not because there is a boom in the goods, but because there is a slump in them. All this obviousness and plangent publicity may be rather a way of persuading reluctant people to read than a way of satisfying eager people with reading. Reading matter has to a great extent grown cheaper, in more than one sense of the word. But it does not even prove that a book is a best-seller that the bookseller throws it into the "Twopence Any Volume" box. People mark down goods to get rid of them, as well as to please a public anxious to get hold of them; and things are sometimes sold cheap because nobody would buy them if they were dear. But, apart from this manifest though rather neglected economic truth, there are special reasons for doubting the genuineness of the general increase in reading. I strongly suspect that the solid blocks of type in the newspapers are read much less than they were some time ago. I suspect that the newspapermen themselves suspect it. That accounts for what is otherwise so utterly unaccountable: the raving lunacy of the headlines.

The journalist puts the queerest things in large letters at the top of the column, simply because he doubts whether they will be read at all if he only puts them in the middle of the column. Thus there are all sorts of trivial but often truthful touches, natural enough in any descriptive article, which look like stark idiocy when printed in capitals, as though they were the title of the article. The more old-fashioned journalist, writing his descriptive sketches, was content to pass over these things lightly, knowing

they would at least be read in their right setting and valued for what they were worth. It is not necessarily snobbish or silly to say, in the course of a long and varied description of a Coronation or a cricket-match, that the Duchess of Ditchwater seemed amused when a gutter-boy turned cart-wheels in front of her, or that the Bishop of Ballyhammer loudly applauded the batting of his old school. Giving a long and casual account of all sorts of things, a man might well mention the Duchess as he might mention the weather, or notice the Bishop as much as the boy. The hideous vulgarity that shrieks from the newspaper now comes from the new habit of transferring even the smallest point from small print to large print, and putting the Duchess and the Bishop on

of general descriptive prose, which covered all sorts of other considerations, all properly printed in proportion to their importance—or, rather, their unimportance. It would not have been his fault if somebody had snatched some casual descriptive phrase out of its context, and magnified the reference to the collars or the orchid to ten times their size on the top line of the paper. It would not have been his fault if somebody had done this; but, as a matter of fact, nobody did it. In the old days when Mr. T. P. O'Connor, to quote the most brilliant example, wrote his picturesque Parliamentary sketches about the great duel between the Orchid and the Collars, neither he nor anybody else ever thought of putting these picturesque details into the very title of the article. But the reason was very simple. Everybody knew that we should read the article—when it was Mr. T. P. O'Connor's article. It is no longer certain that we shall read anybody else's article. Therefore, if the journalist is particularly anxious that his comment on the collars or his flower of speech about the orchid should be noticed by the newspaper-reader, he has to put it in large letters at the very top of the newspaper.

All this reminds me very much of people relapsing into the alphabet of the horn-book, and the celebrated statement that The Cat Sat On The Mat. It does not seem to me to be an advance in reading, but rather a relapse into being unable to read. Things that are really to be read have to be printed for modern men exactly as they used to be printed for babies. They have to be printed in very plain capital letters; and anything that is to be noticed at all has to be printed very large. Now, this is not what people who really know how to read would ever describe as the pleasure of Reading. It might perhaps be compared in some ways to the modern science of signalling. But it is not knowing how to read connected and cultivated prose, giving to larger and lesser things their due weight in the whole balance of the composition. This is rather an evidence that people are really reading less and less; receding, as it were, further and further from the distant lights of literacy, so that only the very largest signals or widest flashes can reach them.

We have often read tales of persecution in the past; of persecution by which men were forced to read forbidden books in secret. As compared with that secret reading, I wonder how much there is to-day of the secret avoidance of reading. We hear of the men who went into crypts and caverns to conceal the fact that they were reading the Missal or the Bible. I wonder how many people there are now, locked up in studies and libraries, and concealing the fact that they are not reading the newspaper. It is now assumed that we all read, as it was once perhaps assumed that many of us could not read. But I suspect that in both cases there were

secrets and surprises. I suspect that there is many an intelligent man to-day walking about the streets who has never read the newspaper for days, or even weeks, but who contrives to keep up a general air of knowledge founded entirely on hearsay. In fact, he really receives the newspapers as his happier forefathers received the epics and the ballads, merely by tradition and oral repetition. I have a notion that numberless modern people no longer read the newspapers, as they no longer read the classics, though they may join in a chorus of praise for both. And the papers are shouting louder and louder like demagogues, merely because their hearers are growing more and more deaf.



ONE OF THE FINEST REMBRANDTS IN BRITAIN SOLD FOR AN UNKNOWN SUM: THE MASTERLY SELF-PORTRAIT FROM THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH'S COLLECTION, SAID TO HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR £70 IN 1740.

This wonderful self-portrait by Rembrandt, painted in 1659, when he was fifty-three and at the height of his powers, has recently been acquired by Messrs. Colnaghi from the collection of the Duke of Buccleuch. When the announcement was made (on November 29) the price was not mentioned, and nothing was said as to the ultimate destination of the picture. It was not placed on public view. This painting is regarded as one of the finest examples of Rembrandt's work in this country, and it is in perfect preservation. The size is 33 inches by 26 inches, and it bears the artist's signature in full, with the date. Report has it that the picture was bought for £70, by an ancestor of the Duke of Buccleuch, in 1740. Rembrandt died in 1669.

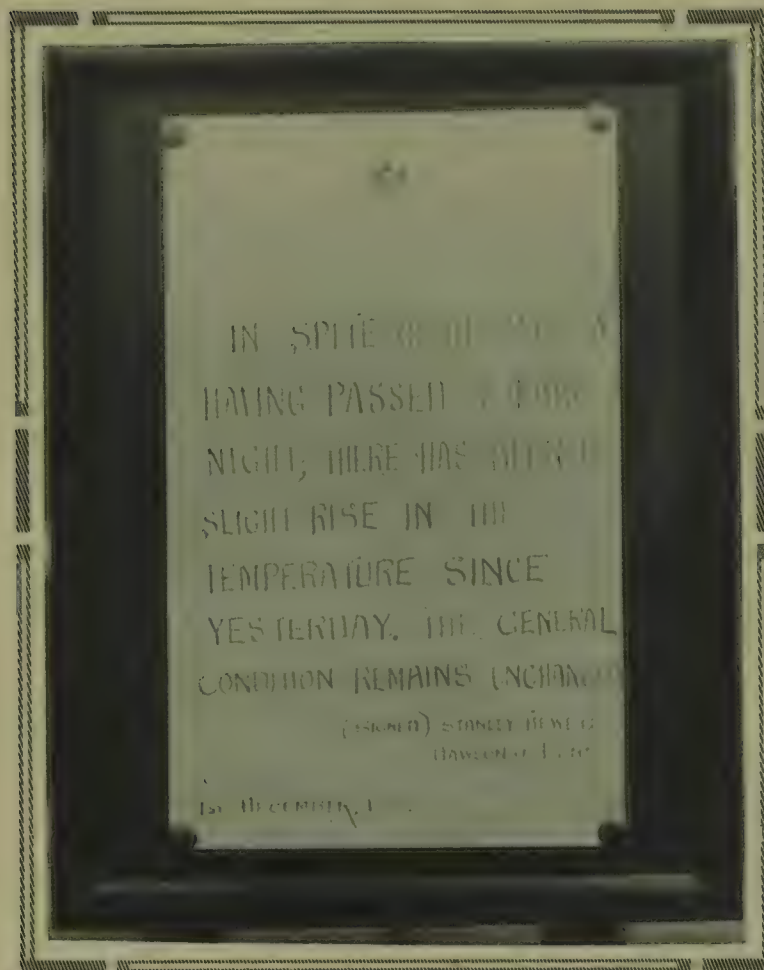
By Courtesy of Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co.

the top line, as if they were revolutions in Russia or earthquakes in Japan. It is when we read in the headlines, at the very first glance, "Gamin Wins Duchess's Smile" or "Bishop Applauds Batsmen" that we writhe and grind our teeth at the breakfast-table and swear never to open a newspaper again.

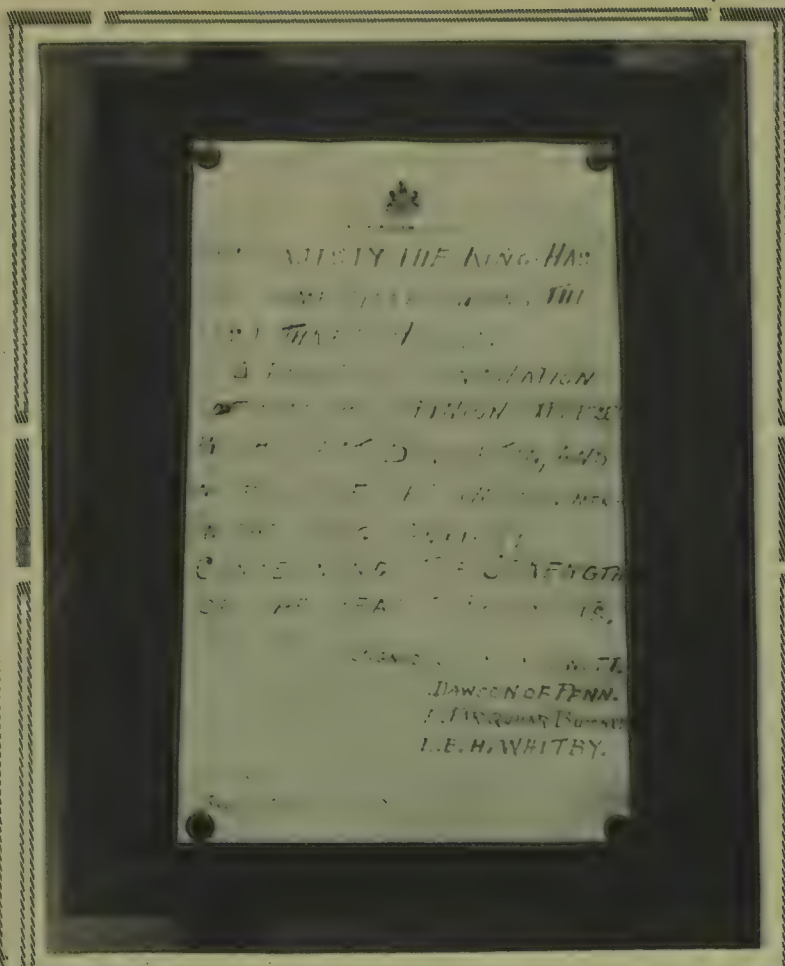
In the same way, the old Parliamentary descriptive reporter had his faults and foibles; but, to do him justice, when he introduced a parenthetical touch of the picturesque, by saying that Mr. Chamberlain adjusted his orchid or Mr. Gladstone settled his chin grimly in his Gladstone collar, he introduced these things as incidental and part of a piece



# PUBLIC ANXIETY DURING KING GEORGE'S ILLNESS: BULLETINS AND THEIR READERS.



HAND-PRINTED  
IN BLOCK  
CAPITALS  
(INSTEAD OF  
THE USUAL  
TYPE-SCRIPT)  
TO BE MORE  
LEGIBLE FOR  
THE PUBLIC:  
ONE OF THE  
BULLETINS  
THAT  
INCREASED  
ANXIETY  
REGARDING  
KING GEORGE'S  
CONDITION.



SIMILARLY HAND-PRINTED, AND BEARING THE SIGNATURES OF FOUR MEDICAL MEN (INSTEAD OF THE USUAL TWO): A MIDNIGHT BULLETIN THAT INCREASED PUBLIC ANXIETY.



A NIGHT SCENE OUTSIDE THE GATES OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE DURING THE ILLNESS OF KING GEORGE: A TYPICAL QUEUE, REPRESENTATIVE OF ALL 'CLASSES' OF THE PEOPLE, MARSHALLED BY POLICE, ARRIVING TO READ THE LATEST BULLETIN, SEEN POSTED ON THE RAILINGS JUST BESIDE THE TWO GIRLS IN THE NIGHT FOREGROUND.

From the time when the first bulletin regarding King George's illness was posted outside Buckingham Palace, on November 22, there has been a constant stream of people gathering there to read the latest announcement. In the two upper illustrations on this page we reproduce two of the more disquieting bulletins which tended to increase public anxiety. One of them referred to a rise of temperature, and the other to the condition of the patient's heart. The latter, it will be noted, was signed not only by Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Stanley

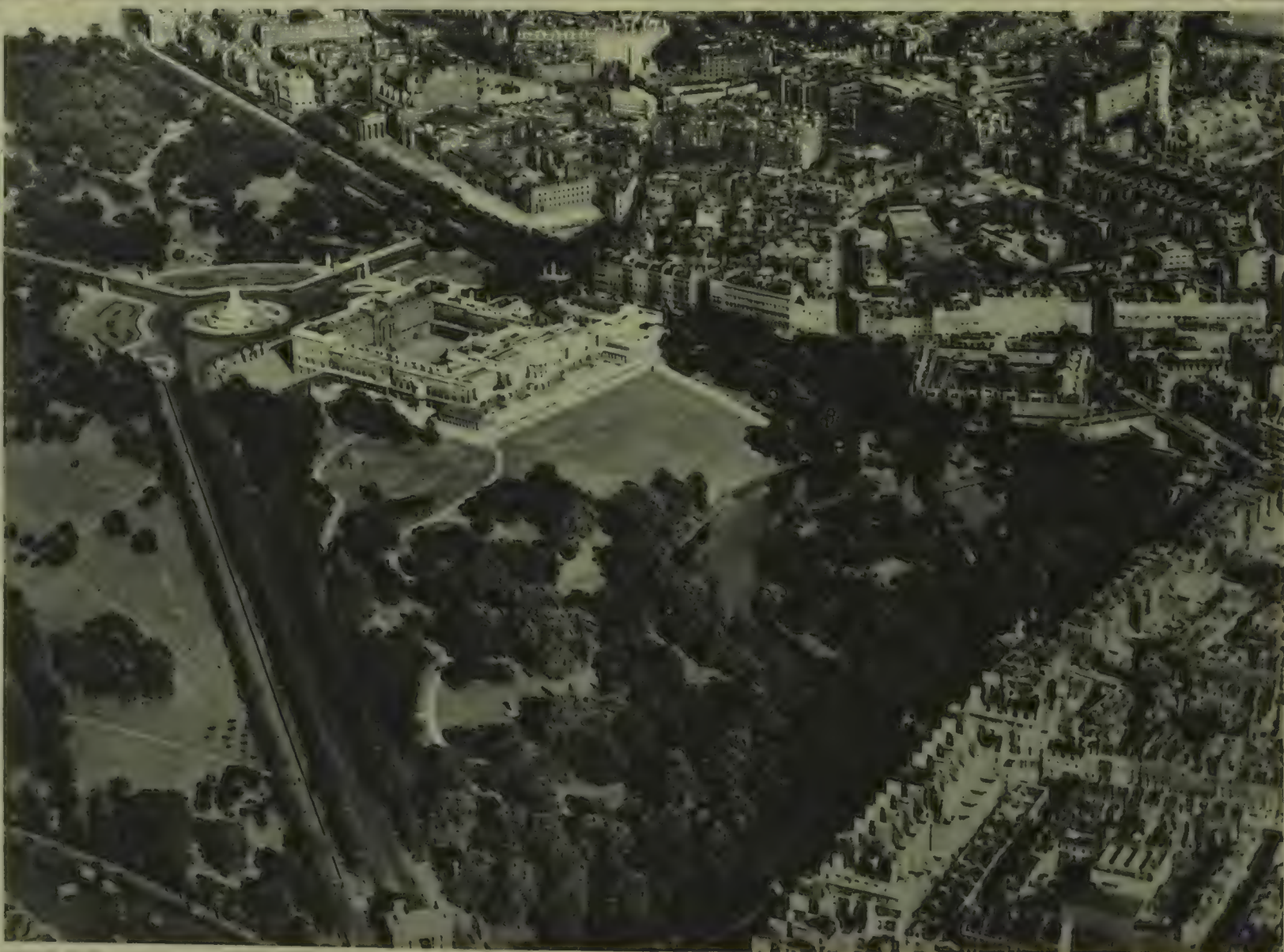
Hewett, as always, but also by Sir Edward Farquhar Buzzard (Physician-Extraordinary) and Dr. Lionel Whitby, the bacteriologist who made a blood-test. These two bulletins, it will be noted, were among those which were hand-printed in block capitals (instead of being type-written, according to custom) in order to make them more easily legible by members of the public. We may add that portraits of all the six medical men who have taken part in attending King George during his illness are given on page 1069 of this number.



## THE CENTRE OF THE EMPIRE'S THOUGHTS: BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE AS SEEN FROM THE AIR: AN INTERESTING VIEW FROM THE BACK, SHOWING (IN LEFT BACKGROUND) THE LINE OF CONSTITUTION HILL WITH THE GREEN PARK BEYOND, COMMANDED BY THE WINDOWS OF KING GEORGE'S SICK-ROOM; (IN LEFT FOREGROUND) PART OF THE GARDENS; AND (RIGHT BACKGROUND) THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL OUTSIDE THE NORTH FRONT.



BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN RELATION TO ITS SURROUNDINGS: A MORE EXTENSIVE AIR VIEW, SHOWING (ON LEFT) THE STRAIGHT AVENUE OF CONSTITUTION HILL (WITH THE ARCH AND ITS QUADRIGA IN THE FOREGROUND) COMMANDED BY KING GEORGE'S BED-ROOM WINDOWS IN THE NORTH-WEST WING; (IN CENTRE) THE PALACE GROUNDS AND LAKE; AND (BEYOND THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL) ST. JAMES'S PARK AND BIRDCAGE WALK LEADING TO WESTMINSTER.

Directly King George was taken ill, Buckingham Palace became the centre towards which were pointed the hopes and anxieties of all his subjects throughout the British Empire. To those of them dwelling in London, it has also been a bourne of pilgrimage, for the purpose of reading the daily bulletins posted outside the gates. A typical scene on such an occasion is illustrated on a double page in this number. It was stated on November 26 (four days after the first bulletin) that King George was in a room in the north-west

wing of the Palace, with windows looking out on Constitution Hill and the Green Park. All the rooms in the suite have double windows to keep out the noise of the traffic. The London residence of the Sovereign has an interesting history, which, we may recall, is chronicled in a new book lately noticed in our pages—"The Story of Buckingham Palace," by Bruce Graeme. It records the restoration of the building after King George's accession, and its personal and historical associations in this and previous centuries.



## DOCTORS CALLED TO THE ROYAL BEDSIDE:

## KING GEORGE'S MEDICAL ATTENDANTS.



LORD DAWSON OF PENN.  
Physician-in-Ordinary to King George.



SIR HUMPHRY ROLLESTON.  
Physician-in-Ordinary to King George.



SIR STANLEY HEWETT.  
Surgeon-Apothecary to King George.



DR. LIONEL WHITBY.  
The bacteriologist who made a blood-test.



SIR EDWARD FARQUHAR BUZZARD.  
Physician-Extraordinary to King George.



DR. GRAHAM HODGSON.  
Who made an X-ray examination.

Lord Dawson of Penn and Sir Stanley Hewett have been in constant attendance on King George during his illness, and have signed all the bulletins. On several occasions, however, supplementary signatures appeared. Regarding one issued on November 30, for example, the "Times" said: "The calling-in of Sir Humphry Rolleston, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King, was due to the desire of the other doctors to have an independent opinion. . . . Sir Humphry Rolleston supported the view already taken." He is Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge.

On December 2 there was another addition to the group of doctors. "For the first time (said the "Times" next day) an extra bulletin was issued early this morning. Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley Hewett . . . were joined by Sir Edward Farquhar Buzzard, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and Physician-Extraordinary to the King, and Dr. Lionel Whitby, of the Bland-Sutton Institute of Pathology, Middlesex Hospital, who was called in about ten days ago to make a bacteriological examination." Dr. Graham Hodgson is radiologist to King's College Hospital.



# THE "ISNESS" AND THE "WHYNESS"!

## BEING AN APPRECIATION OF "BENEATH TROPIC SEAS." By WILLIAM BEEBE.\*

PUBLISHED BY G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. (SEE ILLUSTRATIONS OPPOSITE.)

"LIFE," lamented the Samuel Butler of "Erewhon," "is one long process of getting tired"; but he had it also that: "To live is like to love—all reason is against it, and all healthy instinct for it." With the first aphorism William Beebe would quarrel; with the second he would be somewhat in accord. Never did

describe the designs and colors of under sea. The very medium of water prevents any garishness, its pastel perspective compels most exquisite harmony of tints. Filtered through its softness, the harshest, most gaudy parrotfish resolves into the delicacy of an old Chinese print, an age-mellowed tapestry. If one asks for modernist or futuristic designs, no opium dream can compare with a batfish or an angry octopus."

And in this dim paradise of the prehistoric and the queer are a myriad surprises. Thimble jellies (*Linuche unguiculata* in the text-books) discharging their eggs always—so it is believed—at the human breakfast hour, eight o'clock in the morning; squids "playing spectrum"; cannibal sargassum fish; 2-inch tarpon in a stagnant, sulphurous pool; trigger-fish aping eel-grass; spiky puffers who manoeuvre massed together, and thus defy the predatory gar by presenting to their foe "a solid chevaux-de-frise of prickly spine"; infant crabs in Zoëa stage who are so transparent that, in comparison, "the famous goldfish lives in an opaque seraglio." Those are far less than a tithe. Added must be such specimens as sponge crabs filching one another's protective sea-weed and sticking it to the camouflage-bare portions of their anatomy; the flying gurnard, which has "great muzzle velocity but comparatively little trajectory or range," and has been known to knock a sailor senseless by a head-on blow between the eyes as he stood at the wheel of a schooner; and the parrotfish, coral-eater and host! "A parrot would scull slowly up to a small head or branch of coral, deliberately take it in his mouth, and by some invisible muscular turbine movement break it off. Moving away a few feet,

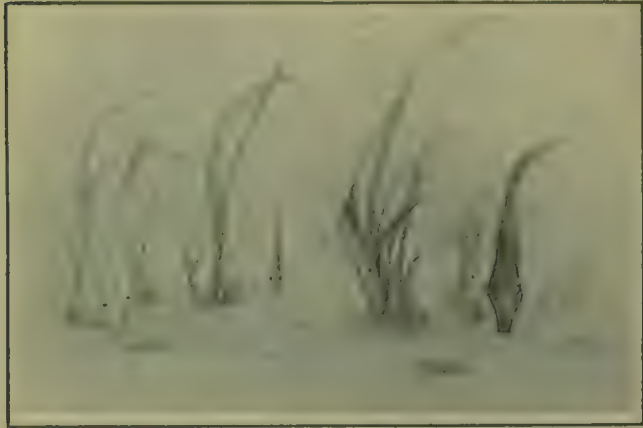
and dart within as it is for an incubator chick to peck at a bit of food."

The sponge, too, is a tenement. "Aristotle took sponge baths," says Dr. Beebe. "He also knew that sponges were animals, and when, in the *Iliad*, Homer described a sponge as 'full of holes,' he expressed about all the knowledge which mankind has possessed until comparatively recent times." Incidentally: "In a book of ancient yarns, written over six centuries ago, somewhere about 1300, a Spaniard offers a prescription of toasted sponge for use in troubles of the throat. And again and again through the middle ages surgeons prescribed the bath sponge as a cure for croup. In one of the most modern and authoritative medical volumes, we read: 'Before the discovery of iodine, roasted or burnt sponge was generally used in the treatment of goiter and also croup, with excellent results in appropriate cases. It is now altogether superseded by preparations of iodine.'"

That by the way. Let us return to the organism as a home. Dealing with a big black sponge—the specimen pictured on our other page—the investigator began demolition. Cutting it into slices, he found shrimps, some crabs, and fish. That might have been anticipated. Astonishment came with examination. Slim gobies brought to light "fairly bristled with remarkable characters, adapting themselves to life in the narrow byways and winding mazes of the sponge. . . . Both the long pectorals and the united ventral fins were extremely worn and torn, the webs not frayed, but the tips of the rays themselves broken and lost," notes our authority. "This was plain evidence of the change of function of fins in these little fish, from swimming to climbing about the roughened sponge channels. Most astonishing of all, however, was the development of specialized digging or climbing scales. . . . No more perfect climbing battery could be imagined. It was difficult to see how this sponge goby could ever go backward, for every wriggle must mean an advance. So like a worm or eel was its form, however, it could probably turn in its own width. . . . While this goby was quite distinct, a new and as yet unnamed species, it is closely related to one which has been found in a sponge off the coast of North Carolina of the genus *Garmannia*."

Then there were the snapping shrimps, clicking the bigger of their claws at being disturbed. They, also, are slaves of environment. A female whose brood is destined to settle on reef-bottom will carry somewhere about five hundred eggs. "But in the sponge shrimps, the females never carry more than twenty eggs, sometimes only seven, all large. . . . The odds of the game of fate and chance are followed closely by the gods of the little shrimps, and the play is to the limit." We can be fairly certain that the difference between twenty and five hundred eggs expresses very exactly the ratio between the dangers of a free-swimming life, and the possibility, during a brief search, of finding and diving into a life-long sponge sanctuary."

Now let bewilderment at Nature's perfection of precaution, gratitude for the beauties she can command, admiration for her fantastic, complex, self-sufficient creations, lure you "Beneath Tropic Seas"—and, it should be said, into the air with the "Humbird," and on to the land above water-line and at water's edge. Thus will you be led to thank the diving—and flying, riding, and perambulating—Dr. Beebe for the wisdom that was in him when he wrote: "The final results will



A CASE OF CAMOUFLAGE: THREE TRIGGER-FISH (*ALUTERA*) MASQUERADING AS BLADES OF *THALASSIA* EEL-GRASS.

man of science better appreciate the fascination that is in the pursuit of will-o'-the-wisp learning, the alluring adventure and the sheer fun of it. Nor is he selfish. He has pioneered in submarine kit, with water-tight cameras, with zinc writing-pad and lead pencil, with dynamite stick and huge, immersed lights, with seines and collecting-jars, in the hope that others will follow. "All I ask of each reader is this,—Don't die without having borrowed, stolen, purchased or made a helmet of sorts, to glimpse for yourself this new world. Books, aquaria, and glass-bottomed boats are, to such an experience, only what a time-table is to an actual tour, or what a dried, dusty bit of coral in the what-not of the best parlour is to this unsuspected realm of gorgeous life and color existing with us to-day on the self-same planet Earth."

To which he adds: "The Isness of facts is boring and futile—the Whyness is the chief excuse for going on living."

Think: "You are standing on a metal ladder in water up to your neck. Something round and heavy is slipped gently over your head, and a metal helmet rests upon your shoulders. Thus were the knights of old helmed by their squires for the grim business of war. Instead of a slotted vizor, however, you find two large frames of glass before your eyes. . . . You wave good-by to your grinning friend at the pump, and slowly descend, climbing down step by step. For a brief space of time the palms and the beach show intermittently through waves which are now breaking over your very face. Then the world changes. There is no more harsh sunlight, but delicate blue-greens with a fluttering of shadows everywhere. Huge pink and orange growths rise on all sides—you know they are living corals, just as you know that the perfect clouds in the sky visible in the earliest light of dawn from Darjeeling are not clouds, but the snow peaks of the distant Himalayas. The first little people of this strange realm greet you—a quartet of swimming rainbows—four, gorgeously-tinted fish who rush up and peer in at you. . . . Now your feet touch ground and you walk slowly about on the cleanest sand in the world. . . . Your attention swings from wonders to marvels and back again."

What boots it that you may scar a shin or bump a knee; that air hosed-in may foul; that "one defect of the open helmet is that it cannot be tipped very far forward without flooding," and that, therefore, you cannot obtain the desirable "worm's eye" view; that you may have to chronicle: "Even after scores of descents, and the enduring of lacerations from coral, and the inevitable teeth-chattering chill which forces one up after a too-long submersion, one's observations are of the most superficial character." For it is written: "The general impression of hours and days spent at the bottom of the sea is its fairylike unreality. It is an Alice's Wonderland, where our terrestrial experiences and terms are set at naught. . . . Until we have found our way to the surface of some other planet, the bottom of the sea will remain the loveliest and strangest place we can imagine."

"Loveliest"; "strangest": the words are well chosen. Dr. Beebe, "fortunate enough to go St. Peter one better," proves it in every page.

A line as to beauty; and then to the odd. "We need a whole new vocabulary, new adjectives, adequately to



THE WONDERLAND AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA PHOTOGRAPHED BY A SUBMERGED CINEMA-CAMERA: A CORAL REEF FOUR FATHOMS DOWN; WITH CORAL, SEA-PLUMES, GORGONIAS, AND WRASSE.

the great fish would then upend,—head up, tail straight down in mid-water, and hang there. I watched carefully and saw no movement of the jaws although the mouth was open. For several minutes it would remain suspended and then move off to another coral titbit. . . . During the period of verticality, and internal mastication, if such it was, a school of little wrasse darted out and thoroughly cleaned cheeks, lips, teeth, and scales of all particles of organic coral debris, the parrot-fish remaining quite motionless all the while. It was an aquatic parallel of crocodile and plover, cattle and egret, rhino and tick-bird."

And especially to be studied are jellyfish and sponges, and those that dwell therein! A giant specimen of the former is illustrated and described on the opposite page; concerning others we may quote: "The jelly is the one known as *Tamoya haplonema*. . . . The fish is the well-known Bumper or *Chloroscombrus chrysurus*. Night after night, the little balloons with their strange cargo would come and go. . . . On rare nights twenty would be in sight together, and about one in every four had fish for passengers. The size of these was very accurately adapted to their jelly transport,—small Quads had half-inches, while big, four-inch jellies might carry a few two-inch fish, or as many as twelve of the smaller size. . . . Between its stomach and egg pouches, within its umbrella, is a generous space open to the water, and this the fish uses as sanctuary from the host of dangers which ever threaten. The Quad probably does not even know of the fishes' presence until one of them ineptly bumps against the hair-trigger of its nettle batteries, and affords it a hearty meal. The fish, on their side, have received, as part of their heritage, an instinctive knowledge of this balloon home. The first time an infant Bumper sees a Quad it is probably as natural for him to dodge the tentacles



AN ENLARGEMENT OF A CINEMA-FILM TAKEN BY A SUBMERGED CAMERA: A CORAL CAVE SEVERAL FATHOMS DOWN; SHOWING SEA-FANS, GORGONIAS, CORAL, AND GREY SNAPPERS.

Reproductions from "Beneath Tropic Seas," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

materialize in a series of scientific papers. . . . These will hardly be read by the general public, hence I have chosen a few high-lights of the expedition and crystallized them into these thirteen chapters." There is good-fortune in thirteen!

E. H. G.

\* "Beneath Tropic Seas: A Record of Diving Among the Coral Reefs of Haiti." By William Beebe Sc.D., Director of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoological Society. With Sixty Illustrations. (G. P. Putnam's Sons; 15s. net.)

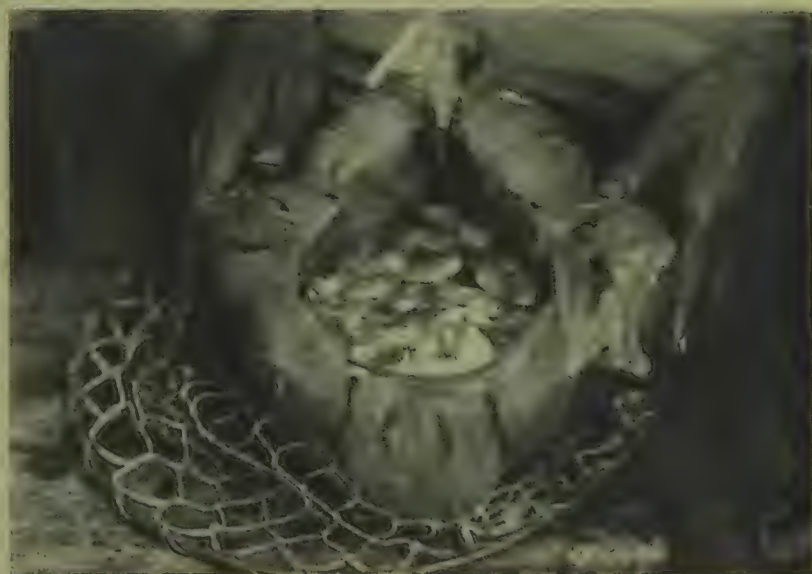


# LIVING TENEMENTS: HOMES IN JELLYFISH AND BATH SPONGE.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM "BENEATH TROPIC SEAS," BY DR. WILLIAM BEEBE (SEE OPPOSITE). BY COURTESY OF THE PUBLISHERS, MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.  
PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY FLOYD CROSBY.



A LIVING HOME AND NURSERY FOR SOME 350 LIVING FISH: AN IMMENSE QUADRANGULAR JELLYFISH CAPTURED AT SAND CAY—SEEN FROM THE SIDE.



SHOWING SOME OF THE 350 FISH FOUND LIVING INSIDE IT: THE GIANT JELLYFISH FROM BELOW—THE HOME OF MANY BUMPERS.



A SPONGE THAT WAS THE HOME OF SPECIALLY ADAPTED GOBIES AND OF SNAPPING-SHRIMPS: A GIANT SPECIMEN THAT WEIGHED OVER 150 POUNDS WHEN DRY.



THE GIANT BLACK SPONGE—FROM LAMENTIN REEF: ITS SURFACE GRATING—WITH HOLES LARGE ENOUGH FOR SOME OF THE SPECIALLY ADAPTED FISH TO EMERGE FROM.



THE TENEMENT INSIDE THE GIANT SPONGE: A SECTION SHOWING CRABS AND SNAPPING-SHRIMPS, SOME OF WHOM WERE PRISONERS WHO CLICKED LIKE TINY CHINESE FIRE-CRACKERS GOING OFF!



DWELLERS IN THE GIANT SPONGE: SNAPPING-SHRIMPS—CREATURES WHO DEVELOP ONLY ONE CLAW INTO THE GREAT SNAPPING AFFAIR, "SOME BEING RIGHT, OTHERS LEFT HANDED."

One of the most interesting of the "finds" made by the Tenth Expedition of the Department of Tropical Research of the New York Zoölogical Society, working off Haiti, was the immense jellyfish illustrated at the top of this page. Before Dr. Beebe had submerged in earnest, "a new phase of live nursery" presented itself to him in the form of the jellyfish in question. He writes: "It was captured and inverted in a large water bucket which it overwhelmed. . . . Later I identified it as belonging to the genus *Chiropsalmus*, and probably to the species *quadrumanus*. The amazing thing was that it was overflowing with small fish, all alive, all crowded into its interior. Many escaped while it was being salvaged, but I found that there still remained three hundred and three bumpers

(*Chloros-combrus chrysurus*) measuring from one-half to two inches." There must have been at least three hundred and fifty small fish in the heart of this mighty jelly when it was vibrating slowly along." A kindred case of a jellyfish used as a home for fish is dealt with in the review of "Beneath Tropic Seas," given opposite. "Yet another discovery was a fine specimen of black sponge. This was cut into slices. The tenants were of most unusual interest, for they included gobies with fins specially adapted for use in climbing about the roughened sponge channels, and also snapping-shrimps. Concerning the latter, Dr. Beebe writes: "Only one of their claws is developed into the great snapping affair, some being right, others left handed."



# The Scientific Side of the Detection of Crime.

No. XXV.—ARSON.\*

By H. ASHTON-WOLFE, Assistant Investigator under Dr. Georges Bérout, Director of the Marseilles Scientific Police Laboratories.

ARSON is not often found in the criminal calendar at the Old Bailey, nor in the list of offences before the Continental courts. The reason is that the crime in question is usually coupled with the motive which caused a man to commit it. It may have been resorted to in order to defraud an insurance company; it may have been conceived as an indirect method of murder, in the hope of annihilating that almost indestructible thing, a human body; or as an act of revenge which aimed only at the destruction of property. Not infrequently a criminal calls fire to his assistance to efface the traces of a robbery; and now and then it is just the wanton act of a madman. Thus, in most cases, the indictment is based on the motive, and arson becomes a secondary charge.

Although the public does not often hear of incendiarism with criminal intent, it is, nevertheless, an offence with which the police experts constantly have to deal, an offence that requires minute and skilful investigation if the criminal is to be detected.

A DEVICE COAL - GAS WOULD IGNITE: A FAKED FIRE-EXTINGUISHER THAT WAS FITTED WITH SPONGEOUS PLATINUM AND FILLED WITH AN INFLAMMABLE LIQUID.

In fact, arson and murder are probably the two crimes which make the assistance of the scientific expert invaluable. Chemical analysis in all its phases, including spectro-analysis and micro-photography, are necessary to establish the proof of wilful incendiarism, and when this has become certain the detective applies the principle,

Not often do the police find a complete mechanism, although, as a rule, they succeed in reconstructing the method employed. Among those discovered by chance the following is a typical instance: The police of a busy seaport had been warned that the owner of an important business had abruptly increased his insurance, although it had leaked out that he was in great financial difficulties owing to gambling losses. Two detectives were ordered to watch the man's movements. Some weeks passed without result except that it was learned that he was preparing for a cruise in his handsome sea-going yacht, and had sent a number of invitations to friends. Then, one Saturday, the watching detectives saw the suspect enter his premises long after business hours, to emerge some time later in a furtive manner from a back door. He was stopped and questioned, whereupon his very evident confusion and alarm caused the officers to resolve upon immediate action. They compelled the fellow to return with them and searched the building. In the basement they discovered an alarm clock set for midnight which had a metal rod soldered to the winding handle of the alarm spring and a wooden reel affixed. This bobbin was destined to wind upon it a length of twine attached to a small wedge, against which rested an accurately balanced bottle of sulphuric acid. Under it, on a heap of paper and shavings saturated with paraffin, was a quantity of chlorate of potash and sugar, with a lump of iron, intended to smash the falling bottle, in the centre.

As everyone knows, potash and sugar will not only burn fiercely, but generate intense heat at the touch of sulphuric acid. The device, although crude, would have been terribly efficient none the less, and, but for the prompt action of the detectives, there is no doubt that at the stroke of midnight, whilst the incendiary was far away and making merry with the friends who were to testify to his presence on board the yacht, a blaze that would have cost the underwriters many thousands would have suddenly sprung into life in the silent, untenanted building. Experts were immediately called in, and the fingerprints on the alarm clock and the glass bottle were compared with those of the prisoner. These fingerprints forged the last link in the chain of proof against him.

Another very dangerous expedient was discovered in Paris by the queerest coincidence. One evening a man came running to a suburban police-station and informed the officer on duty that a terrible odour of gas was invading his house, and that it appeared to proceed from the premises next to his own. He further related that this house belonged to a wealthy manufacturer, but that it had been untenanted for a week. The police immediately entered the place, but were driven back by dense waves of coal-gas. Thereupon they smashed the doors and windows and waited until the draught had dispersed the poisonous fumes. In a bedroom, lying on the carpet, was the body of a woman, and it was seen at once that she had been strangled. The gas-pipes in every room had been cut, and on a table in the kitchen stood a powerful high-frequency coil. The electrodes had been adjusted to emit a continuous stream of sparks when the hands of a small clock reached a certain hour. At first the experts could not understand why the apparatus had failed to act. A single spark would have sufficed, in an atmosphere saturated with gas, to cause a fearful explosion, and the fire which would have resulted would have destroyed the building and all trace of the ghastly crime. But, upon inquiry, they learned that during the hour in which the hands of the clock had passed over the contact

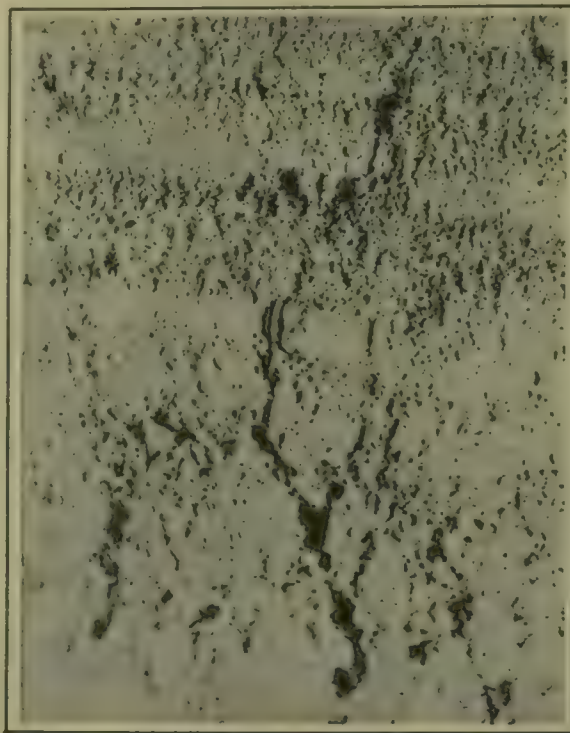
on the dial there had been a breakdown at the local power-station and the electric supply had been temporarily disconnected. When the manufacturer, who had fled to Italy, was arrested and brought back, this coincidence so impressed him that he confessed to the woman's murder and the consequent attempt to destroy all trace of the crime by fire.

Although these two examples do not illustrate the scientific methods of the police, they show how circumstances will sometimes bring about the capture of a criminal. The first step when a fire has destroyed some premises is, of course, to determine where the blaze originated and what the cause may have been. Much depends upon the extent of the damage done. Ashes and burnt or charred objects are tested for chemical residues whose presence would indicate criminal intervention.

Had the ingenious device of chlorate of potash and acid proved successful, for instance, chemical analysis of the ashes would have at least revealed the characteristic molten lava formation such a mixture produces. It is essential in every case for the expert investigators to search for incinerated human remains. Furthermore, the electrical recording instruments at the power-stations will disclose if an unusually severe short-circuit occurred shortly before the fire began. But it is only fair to state that where a conflagration has entirely destroyed a building, only a close collaboration between the detectives who investigate the lives and records of those who may profit by the catastrophe, and the experts whose task it is to discover evidence of arson, can

lead to the detection of the criminal. Nor must luck—that ally of the law—be forgotten.

No doubt many remember the series of fires in various parts of London which were produced systematically by two professional incendiaries. These



PROOF THAT CHEMICALS NOT LIKELY TO BE FOUND IN A HOUSE HAD BEEN BURNT: A CORRODED FORMATION ON A METAL SURFACE, CAUSED BY THE CONTENTS OF THE RING SHOWN IN THE RIGHT-HAND ILLUSTRATION BELOW—A MICRO-PHOTOGRAPH.



USED BY AN INCENDIARY: A PERFORATED METAL CYLINDER THAT WAS FILLED WITH AN INFLAMMABLE COMPOSITION (CENTRE); THE CAP THAT CONTAINED METALLIC SODIUM AND FITTED OVER THE BASE (LEFT); AND THE SOFT, ADJUSTABLE COLLAR WHICH HELD THE CYLINDER IN SUSPENSION OVER A JAR THAT WAS FILLED WITH WATER.

"Who benefits by the deed?" in order to find the guilty person.

Many are the methods which have been evolved to set fire automatically to a dwelling or to business premises, and there have been invented many queer devices which enabled the criminal to concoct an unshakable alibi whilst the flames did their work.



CALCULATED TO EXPLODE AFTER A GIVEN TIME: A METAL RING THAT WAS FILLED WITH ALCOHOL AND CHEMICALS AND HUNG OVER A LAMP BY A STRING.

men had discovered an inflammable mixture which could be ignited by means of a fuse and left no trace. They approached people whose business was not proving successful and offered, in return for a sum based

(Continued on page 1110.)



# WHAT WOULD NAPOLEON DO?—A REVERIE ON EUROPE'S TARIFF WALLS.

By SIR CLIVE MORRISON-BELL, Bt., M.P. (CONSERVATIVE) FOR THE HONITON DIVISION OF DEVON.



"WHAT A MUDDLE YOU MODERNS HAVE CONTRIVED TO MAKE OF EUROPE": NAPOLEON'S STATUE AT VERSAILLES CONTEMPLATING A MODEL MAP OF THE CONTINENT AND THE BRITISH ISLES, SHOWING THE RELATIVE HEIGHT OF THE TARIFF WALLS ENCLOSING EACH COUNTRY.

The reported revision of the Spanish Customs tariff, on lines injurious to British trade, lends topical interest to the following article by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, M.P., who has made a special study of European tariffs. The views he expresses are personal, and not necessarily editorial. The model map, which he explains, is of his own designing. Two years ago it was exhibited at the Bank of England. The tariff "walls" of Spain, it may be noted, are among the highest.

LAST June delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference from over thirty different countries met at Versailles. The Conference, which was officially opened by the President of the French Republic, was assembled to consider, amongst other things, certain aspects of the economic situation in Europe. The map of the Tariff Walls was placed in the Vestibule Napoléon—to enable the delegates, whilst the Conference was in session, to get a bird's-eye view of post-war Europe. It was here, on the conclusion of the opening ceremony, that the map was inspected by the President, to whom I had the honour of being presented. I wondered whether the same idea was occurring to M. Doumergue, as it certainly did to me, in the presence of this Italian masterpiece—namely, of what must that silent, brooding figure, the Great Napoleon, be thinking as he surveyed the present state of Europe with its tangled mass of barriers and obstructions to international commerce. One could fancy Napoleon murmuring, "What a muddle you moderns have contrived to make of Europe!" The photograph hardly shows with sufficient distinctness the difference in height of the walls that surround each country. This differentiation comes out clearly enough on the original; the human eye has an advantage over the camera. And what is the lesson so clearly shown by the map? Surely it reinforces the conclusions arrived at during the World Economic Conference at Geneva last year, that these excessive barriers to international commerce are seriously retarding post-war reconstruction, and, if persisted in, will inevitably lead to something like financial and economic chaos. If these experts at Geneva—collected, be it remembered, from all quarters of the globe—are really correct in their diagnosis, can Europe afford to ignore their impressive warnings? That is a question that this map, which has now been exhibited during my campaign of the last two years to Members of some twelve Houses of Parliament, helps to emphasise; and, though the answer to this riddle may still be far to seek, there is no doubt that its solution, or even partial solution, would bring a steady and welcome amelioration to our unemployment difficulties here at home. To appreciate more easily the heights of the tariff walls, there will be found set out in a table below the scale I have employed for their construction. These figures have no actual significance in themselves, but are merely relative, and intended to give a bird's-eye view of economic Europe. They have been built up from several sources, including the Balfour Report, the Layton-

Rist Report, the League of Nations figures submitted to the Economic Conference, the Riedl (Austrian) Commission, and the Hadik (Hungarian) Report; besides numerous Blue Books, trade statistics, and Consular reports, a very dry and indigestible mass which I have endeavoured to "short circuit" by this novel method in cartography. If only dozens of copies were in use on the Continent, instead of the two or three with which I have been visiting foreign capitals, the question might come very quickly to the front, and the desired solution be brought a step nearer. The Geneva Conference was no doubt thinking of the beneficial effects to Europe as a whole; but, if charity may begin at home, who stands to gain more by the lowering of these foreign trade barriers than the British working man? It is pertinent to ask, since we are still in front of this statue, how far Napoleon could have dealt with this disorganised situation, and what would have been his policy? Would the "Continental System" have any practical effect, or would any useful purpose be served by re-issuing a "Berlin Decree"? And, anyhow, was the Continental System, in fact, a trade policy at all, or merely a strategical move in the campaign against his most powerful adversary, whose trade it was first necessary to cripple? I am afraid a Napoleon, were such a figure conceivable to-day, would be able to furnish Europe with none of these easy short-cuts to prosperity; no amount of marching or counter-marching by vast and well-trained armies could bring about anything but a worsening of the position. The legitimate heir to a Napoleon and his uncontrolled power, if there can be said to be an heir, is in these days, the dollar. It is time and patience, courage and energy, that are the props upon which modern European civilisation will now have to lean, and the crisis will undoubtedly bring forth the statesmen, who, in the struggle to bring about more normal conditions, will know how to make use of these humble weapons.

Albania -	15	Finland -	13	Latvia -	16	Rumania -	21
Austria -	14.5	France -	16.5	Lithuania -	15	Russia -	?
Belgium -	10	Germany -	15.5	Italy -	16	Sweden -	13
Bulgaria -	17	Gt. Britain -	9.5	Netherlands -	8	Switzerland -	11.5
Czechoslovakia -	18.5	Greece -	15.5	Norway -	12.5	Spain -	26
Denmark -	9	Hungary -	19	Poland -	22	Turkey -	14
Esthonia -	15.5	Ireland -	12	Portugal -	15.5	Yugoslavia -	20



# The World of the Kinema.

By MICHAEL ORME.

## "ROUND AFRICA WITH COBHAM."

AN all-British programme for an exclusive season at the Marble Arch Pavilion combines two well-contrasted films, the one a British Instructional Film production, "Underground," and the other a record of Sir Alan Cobham's recent flight round Africa. "Underground" is the much-discussed picture, recently reviewed in these columns, in which Anthony Asquith has told the story of four everyday young people and placed them in everyday surroundings,

floating serenely on the lake. These swarming canoes and the festival ride of the Kisumu natives on the backs of oxen are picturesque moments amongst a great deal of interesting matter.

The homeward journey from Cape Town, taking us up the west coast of Africa, has all the fascination of vast, desolate stretches and little-known posts. Hundreds of miles of barren beach, the long and cruel line of surf, the small artificial townships where fresh water is sold at sixpence a gallon, and no tree

or shrub casts its welcome shadow on the arid sand-dunes that hug their treasures to their cruel hearts—for we are here in the diamond country—all this seen from the low-flying boat fires the imagination and weaves a spell as queer as the bone-white roots of the trees on the thousand-and-one lagoons near Lagos. Here the flood-waters had swept away the banks for miles on end, leaving the tree-roots exposed—a strangely twisted, gigantic filigree: a skeleton-hedge to guard those evil waters, so serene in aspect, yet infested by crocodile, to say nothing of the deadly tsetse-fly. The whole journey up the coast and home is packed with entertainment and information; and for my own part I would have welcomed a more leisurely progress at this juncture.

The film is pleasantly gay in spirit. One feels that here is a joyous adventure, having its useful side, no doubt, but mainly

concerned with the beautiful, the unusual, the lighter side of a traveller's tale. There are some exquisite cloud and sea effects, and some happy shots of the flying-boat's crew are included by way of variety. An exhilarating journey in good company!

## A WELSH MINERS' FILM.

The unemployed miners of Blaenavon, in Monmouthshire, have used their enforced and tragic leisure for a purpose which, on the surface, seems foreign to their tastes and inclinations. They have made a film. Nor is it by any means a film depicting their activities—for the moment, alas! in abeyance—within the mines or at the pit-head. On the contrary, it is a purely fictional affair, and highly romantic at that. Perhaps, after all, this is not so surprising. Possibly the lovely scenery on Lord Treowen's picturesque estate, where most of the picture was made, and the wild moorland surrounding Blaenavon, conjured up to some idle roamer such pictures of high adventure and love amongst the roses. It may have been merely the impulse to get right away from the depression of workless days in a mining district that prompted the nature of this plucky effort to add to the miners' finances.

Mr. James V. Bryson, managing director of the European Motion Picture Company, has crowned that effort with prompt and generous action. He has not only brought the film to London, but intends to distribute it free throughout the country. The money derived from its showing will be handed over to a representative body of the unemployed men. Moreover, the company has offered to finance the miners' second film, and to provide experts in several departments of its production. Thus Mr. Bryson, in doing a good action worthy of all support, may be laying the

foundation-stone of a new and essentially English movement.

"With the Aid of a Rogue," as the miners' film is called (at the Rialto), is an unpretentious little love-story of the eighteenth century. It is entirely familiar in outline, and sometimes unconsciously funny. The young mistress of Monbury Hall elopes with the Squire of her choice. Her noble father, having other intentions for her, gives chase. He is held up on the King's highroad by a gallant highwayman, who is none other than his own son Dick, hidden behind the traditional mask of the highroad robber. A duel ensues—pistols, rapiers, roguery on the part of the villain, and finally kisses and forgiveness beneath the oak-trees of the paternal park.

The trite theme is made acceptable by the charm of its setting. No professional film-maker could have done better. Nor are the miner-actors without talent or sincerity. But the film inevitably raises the old question: "Why does the inexperienced amateur instinctively select character and costume that are wholly alien to him?"

The first impulse of the would-be play-actor is to "dress up," possibly a remnant of our youthful days and delights. But wigs and frills and furbelows need wearing; the airs and graces of a more ceremonious period need studying. With the best will in the world, the company of Welsh miners could not create the illusion of a bygone century. But if this same company will content itself with a modern tale of everyday life, just as simple and as unpretentious as their first film; if their producer will bid the actors wear their familiar clothes; and if their romance is drawn from circumstances which lie within their ken, we shall get a picture racy of the soil. A company of Welsh miners might give us comedy and tragedy as amusing or as poignant as anything the Irish Players have brought us, and from their midst might rise a playwright with a real message for the world.

## THE REGAL.

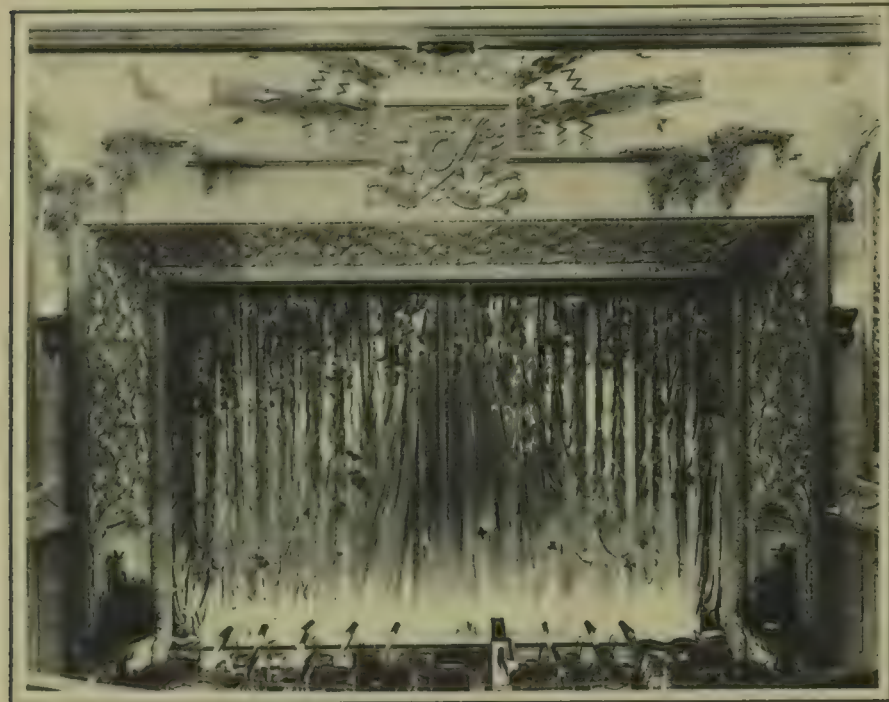
"The cry is still, They come." After the Empire, the Regal, and how many more to follow, super-kinemas, each more splendid than its neighbour?



LONDON'S NEWEST PICTURE PALACE, DECORATED TO PRODUCE AN OUTDOOR EFFECT: THE REGAL CINEMA'S LUXURIOUS AUDITORIUM, SHOWING A WALL-PAINTING OF A WOODLAND SCENE, FESTOONS OF "VIRGINIA CREEPER," AND PERGOLA ROOF HUNG WITH GRAPES AND OPEN TO A "STAR-LIT" SKY.

Considering the vast size and the growing number of these palatial picture-houses, the day must inevitably dawn when the public itself will cry a halt to this boom in building. But for the moment the kinema trade is avowedly occupied in "cultivating the kinema habit," and its policy is to build houses designed not only for the showing of pictures, but also for what

(Continued on page 1108.)



THE NEWLY OPENED REGAL CINEMA AT THE MARBLE ARCH: THE HIGHLY DECORATED PROSCENIUM FRAMING A HUGE 40 FT. FLORAL CURTAIN, AND SURMOUNTED (TOP CENTRE) BY A ROMAN TROPHY AFTER THE STYLE OF MANTEGNA.

The Regal Cinema at the Marble Arch, London's latest picture palace, which is truly palatial, opened on November 28 in the presence of a royal party including Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught. The 2400 guests were all entertained with refreshments in their seats at the close of the performance. The principal item on the programme was "The Singing Fool," with Al Jolson in the title-part. Afterwards the audience saw a film of the royal guests arriving at the theatre—a remarkable feat of rapid production. The main idea in the decoration of the house is to give an illusion of being out of doors. The effect is obtained by mural landscapes, stucco trails of virginia creeper, and a roof in the form of a pergola (festooned with vines bearing bunches of grapes) open to a sky lit with artificial stars.

reserving for himself the right to regard the whole thing from his own ultra-modern and unconventional angle. It will be interesting to note how that angle appeals to the ordinary film-goer.

"Round Africa with Cobham" is the history—judiciously condensed—of a 20,000-mile flight in an all-metal flying-boat, the *Singapore*, lent by the Government for a survey of aviation possibilities throughout the African continent. Sir Alan lifts us from the underground fiction of Mr. Asquith's melodrama to the fantastic realities of an aerial journey and the queer aspects of the earth as seen from a bird's-eye view. He tells the story of his flight in his own words, and tells it graphically. Accompanied by his wife, Captain Worrall, two engineers, and the Gaumont camera-man, S. R. Bennett (who has achieved some exceptionally fine shots on land and sea as well as in the air), Sir Alan encountered his first and, I believe, his only setback at Malta. Here the *Singapore* was forced down on a heavy sea, which presently became so violent that a mighty wave carried away one wing-tip float. This whole episode, with the flying-boat riding at anchorage on mountainous seas, is brought very vividly to the screen, and is an eloquent testimony to the strength of the frail-looking craft. She had to submit to a rude battering with comparatively small damage.

The wounded wing duly healed, the *Singapore* flew like a swallow in search of winter quarters to the land of the Pharaohs. Though the first half of the itinerary is over familiar ground, we get some delightful shots of the Nile and the Assuan Dam, and amusing glimpses of the great mud city of Omdurman. The curiosity of the natives of Uganda to see the white man's "great bird" brought a vast fleet of canoes at racing pace across the Nyanza Lake, all bearing down with alarming determination on the little *Singapore*



# ILLUSIONS OF FILM WIZARDRY: BIG EFFECTS STAGED IN MINIATURE.



A GULLIVER OF THE FILM STUDIO WITH A LILLIPUTIAN LINER TO APPEAR AS AN 'OCEAN "GIANT": LIGHTING UP FOR A NIGHT VOYAGE.



A LINER AT SEA BY NIGHT IN A FILM STUDIO: A MODEL SHIP, WITH ALL HER LIGHTS ON, MOVING ACROSS A TANK BEFORE THE CAMERA.



GETTING THE EFFECT OF A LINER AT SEA IN "THE HUNT FOR THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS": A MODEL UNDER SEARCHLIGHT.



PROJECTING WATER AGAINST A MOTOR-BOAT TO PRODUCE THE SOUND OF WAVES: A NATURAL EFFECT ARTIFICIALLY OBTAINED IN THE STUDIO.



HOW THE MOTOR-BOAT (SEEN IN THE ADJOINING PHOTOGRAPH) APPEARS ON THE SCREEN: ARTIFICIALLY CHURNED WAVES PRODUCE A REALISTIC EFFECT.



MAKING A LANDSCAPE IN LITTLE FOR NATURAL-SIZE REPRODUCTION ON THE SCREEN: BUILDING UP A STUDIO SETTING FOR THE FILM "HEIMKEHR."



HOW THE ELSTREE STUDIO PRODUCED THE WRECK OF THE "GLORY BE" IN "THE SILVER ROSARY": "HEAVY SEAS" CAUSED BY TWELVE HUGE TANKS, AND A GALE BY AEROPLANE ENGINES, TOSsing A 175-FT. MODEL SHIP.

"The film," says a German writer, Otto Behrens, "is the great illusionist, and manages to create wonders out of very poor material. To-day in the world of the pictures hardly anything is impossible. Anything which a poet of the films imagines can be represented on the screen, and the supernatural is mere child's play to the ingenuity of the film director. The German film industry is not in the happy position of Hollywood, where outward conditions are quite ideal for the 'pictures,' and where money is of no object, either. What is described in the scenario in the way of villages, towns, mountains, ravines, lakes, and rivers can there actually be built up. In Germany, on the other hand, to begin with, money is lacking for such representations. Consequently, substitute methods have

to be used, but they produce just the same effect, for the spectator, as if they were the real thing. This is done with toy models, which, by means of special photography, create a complete illusion when thrown on the screen. Thus trains are constructed, and houses are set on fire, on a table, and explosions are also represented in this miniature style. To avoid costly sea voyages, an 'ocean' is arranged in the film studio. In a large tank a tiny model of a liner is set in motion, and, if the voyage is supposed to take place at night, the interior of the ship is lit up. The waves, of course, are produced artificially. Landscapes are constructed by the studio painter, and spectacular catastrophes are also manufactured and staged within its walls."



## A "DINNER PARTY" TO WILD LIONS.

ENTERTAINING LIONS TO A ZEBRA FEAST—AN INTERESTING "SOCIAL OCCASION" IN THE AFRICAN BUSH.

By MARTIN JOHNSON, of "Simba" Fame.

A CURRENT phrase has long been in existence about the lion: "He's a man-eater." It is true that lions have carried off and eaten men. This still occasionally happens in outlying districts of British East Africa. When my wife, Osa, and I made our safari down into lion country last spring we were familiar with all the tales about lions, and fully prepared to meet the king of beasts on his

Killing the "bait" was not so murderous as it sounds. For instance, it is a known fact that lions in Africa kill more game in a single night than all the combined safaris kill in a month. Less than a mile from camp we sighted several lions sunning themselves near a group of mimosa. Then we rounded in the direction of the nearest game, which happened to be a herd of zebra. I took the wheel, so that Osa

got the scent of the dead animal they all sprang to their feet, thoroughly interested for the first time in our strange behaviour. I suppose up to that moment they had as usual put us down as some sort of large animal grazing about.

"I think they're coming, Martin!" shouted Osa, not daring to look around.

As I jerked my eyes from the zebra to the lions I saw the biggest of them run forward in a few short steps. He lifted his head when he heard Osa shout. But he almost immediately lowered it and glared in the direction of the dead zebra. His expression and movements were much like those of a cat who is being tempted by some object pulled along at the end of a string. His impulse was divided between suspicion of us and desire to get at the moving prey, which must have smelled alluringly.

Suddenly in great graceful bounds the lion galloped straight for the zebra. His eyes were narrowed and his mouth open. The fresh breeze waved his thick black mane into a handsome fringe in which was set his ferocious countenance. I cast off our tow at once. As I ground out film a second lion, a big old fellow past his prime, approached the kill. He walked carefully and slowly, as if to make it clear to the younger lion that he was not going to be greedy. But we could almost see him licking his chops at the prospect of sharing in the sumptuous repast which we had provided.

But the first lion did not see things that way. He began to snarl when the old fellow was about five feet away. The instant the latter touched the body he whirled around like a flash and struck him a terrific blow with his massive paw. The old fellow went end over end at least ten feet out into the grass. He made no attempt to get up, but lay there with his paws in the air while his assailant stood over him roaring frightfully. After a bit the old lion rolled over to his feet and crawled away about thirty feet, where he squatted down with a "What-do-I-care?" expression and waited for his turn.

Slowly other lions moved up, the lioness leading. No doubt she depended on her sex to protect her in case of trouble. She almost tip-toed, so careful were her steps. The younger lions followed on either side, and the old fellow who had been rolled over brought up the rear.

To our amusement the old fellow never did get clear up to the zebra. He squatted about ten feet away, looking in every direction but the meal and licking his chops for all he was worth. I know his mouth was watering for a few mouthfuls of fresh



"THE BLACK MAN HAS NO FRIENDS AMONG THE LIONS": NATIVE SPEARMEN IN THE LION COUNTRY CALL A HALT FOR REST.

own terms. But we soon found that if he was in a mood of benevolence as a result of a good feast we had little to fear, provided, of course, we did not impose too freely upon his indifference.

Once or twice we actually did go too far. Probably the greatest day of lion photography we had was that on which we tried to feed a family of lions. Osa had the idea first. I suppose it was her feminine disposition toward hospitality. "Let's make the lions feel we are friends," she suggested, after we were all settled in camp.

"We haven't time," I retorted. "The lion's instinct is one of hostility toward man. We'd probably have to live here a couple of hundred years before we could persuade the lions in the neighbourhood that we weren't out for their hides."

"But wouldn't it be a good thing to start? I mean, we could give a party to-day, say, and the next time we went out to take some pictures the lions might remember we had been nice to them and pose for us." It was a fine theory. And we had done enough lion photography to know that the lions would not hesitate to accept our invitation. But whether it would permanently affect their attitude toward strangers was another matter altogether. I explained our plan to Bukari.

"The lion likes zebra," he observed.

"Don't you think it will make them friendly?" asked Osa.

Bukari shrugged. "The black man has no friends among the lions," he said meaningly.

The first step in the scheme was to pick out our lions. As a matter of convenience it would be better to have them near some zebra so that we would not have to drag our bait far. Climbing a little eminence among the rocks behind the camp, I spotted herds of both zebra and kongoni within two miles of us. I also made a mental note of the lie of the land between us and them, in order to avoid involving our motor in any deep dongas or heavy grass that would be hard to drive through and also provide hiding places for unseen lions. Before we started I set up my moving-picture camera in the touring car, from which I had had the top removed. This gave me the advantage of moving quickly either to reach a scene or to retreat from trouble. While the going was usually too rough for me to crank when the car was in motion, it was but a matter of a few seconds for Osa to stop while I trained on any unexpected scene that deserved some film.

should shoot. She is a crack performer with her rifle, far above the average man. In a case of this sort I usually drive up as close as I can and let her out. Then she quietly stalks the game and drops the animal she has picked out.

By careful driving we approached to within fifty yards of the zebras without their paying any attention to us. Then Osa got out and dropped one old animal with a single bullet through its heart. It was a pretty shot, and the zebra never even quivered after it fell. At once I glanced over my shoulder to see if the lions had moved. But they merely watched the herd scamper away as if they felt certain another bunch would be along soon. The noise of our gun did not seem to disturb them a bit.

While Osa backed the car up to the dead animal, Bukari and I bound its hind legs together. We then ran a line through between the legs and around the body in such a way that we could tow it to the spot we wished and let it go without getting out of the car. We wanted to be on the safe side in case the lions made a rush and pounced on the body. In other words, while we wished to be friendly hosts, we harboured some doubts about the table manners of our guests.

Bukari and I now climbed aboard and Osa set off in low gear toward the lions. The dead zebra towed pretty well, and stuck only a couple of times when it jammed against the rocks. When the lions



A YOUNG MALE LION WITH HIS MANE JUST BEGINNING TO GROW: A TYPE OF THE "SMALLER" FRY WHO CAME LAST TO THE FAMILY FEAST HERE DESCRIBED.

Photographs by Martin Johnson.

meat. For nearly three hours the scene went on. I cranked my camera on every conceivable position the lions took. We returned to camp satisfied that we had finished a good day's work.



# ROYAL GAME SUCH AS THE PRINCE OF WALES SHOT: LIONS AT HOME.

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A LION FAMILY IN THEIR NATIVE WILDS: THE KIND OF PARTY "INVITED" BY MR. AND MRS. JOHNSON TO A ZEBRA FEAST, WHEN THE BIGGEST LION STRUCK AN OLD ONE AND SENT HIM FLYING WHEN HE APPROACHED TO TAKE HIS SHARE.



DESCRIBED BY MR. MARTIN JOHNSON AS "THE BEST LION I EVER PHOTOGRAPHED": A MAJESTIC SPECIMEN OF "THE KING OF BEASTS" IN HIS OWN DOMAIN, WHERE MIGHT IS RIGHT AND STRENGTH HAS NO RESPECT FOR AGE.

In his remarkably interesting article on the opposite page, Mr. Martin Johnson, who with his wife produced the wonderful film "Simba," recently shown in London, describes in detail how they carried out Mrs. Johnson's idea of extending hospitality to a party of lions in the African bush. The feast was a zebra, which Mrs. Johnson shot for the occasion, and it was towed behind a motor-car past the group of lions, until the biggest one made a dash for it. The dead zebra was then cast loose, and the feast began. When an aged lion—perhaps

the grandfather—came up to enjoy his share, the big lion, who was first on the scene, knocked him head over heels, and he "got none." The subject is of topical interest in connection with the royal hunting trips in East Africa. As a message of November 24 from Dar-es-Salaam said: "During a short stay made at Babati, on his way from Arusha to Dodoma, the Prince of Wales shot five lions, the largest of which measured 8 ft. 8 in. from tip to tail." Meanwhile the Duke of Gloucester was shooting on the Zambezi.



# THE TWO PRINCES' RETURN FROM AFRICA: THEIR ROUTES.



FROM DAR-ES-SALAAM AND THE CAPE: DIVERGENT ROUTES BY WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ARE RETURNING HOME FROM THEIR AFRICAN TRIPS.

The Prince of Wales, as noted on page 1079, was in camp in the Kondoa Irangi district of Tanganyika when he decided to return home. He travelled from Dodoma to Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast, and thence on December 2 sailed for Suez in the cruiser "Enterprise," intending to go by train to Alexandria and sail from Port Said in the cruiser "Frobisher" for Brindisi, whence he will travel overland to Calais. He should reach home about December 14. The

Duke, who had been shooting on the Zambesi, was for some time beyond the reach of communications. He reached a railway on December 2, and left for Victoria Falls. The Union Government arranged for him to travel by the quickest means to Cape Town, in the hope of catching the steamer on December 7 for Southampton. The journey from Victoria Falls to Bulawayo takes 17 hours, and Bulawayo is 1360 miles from Cape Town by railway.



## BROUGHT BACK BY NEWS OF HIS FATHER'S ILLNESS: THE PRINCE.

HURRYING HOME: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, WHO GAVE UP HIS SPORTING TRIP IN EAST AFRICA  
AND EMBARKED IN THE "ENTERPRISE," AT DAR-ES-SALAAM, ON DECEMBER 2.

The Prince of Wales was on a sporting trip in East Africa when he received news of his father's illness. According to a message from Nairobi of November 28, his decision to return home at once was made after the arrival of a code telegram sent from London to Dodoma, in Tanganyika Territory, on the 26th, and conveyed thence to the Prince's camp in the Kondoa Irangi district. He arrived at Dodoma the next day and left later for Dar-es-Salaam, on the coast, where he arrived on the 28th. As

noted elsewhere, he sailed from thence in the cruiser "Enterprise" on December 2, arranging to disembark at Suez, travel by train to Alexandria, embark at Port Said in the cruiser "Frobisher" for Brindisi, and thence proceed overland to Calais. He is expected to reach England on or about December 14. While awaiting the arrival of H.M.S. "Enterprise" at Dar-es-Salaam, the Prince, on November 30, went over to Zanzibar, travelling incognito, and called on the Sultan.



# BOOKS OF THE DAY.

I FORGET whether there is a patron saint of books, but, if the post is still vacant, I should think Santa Claus stands a good chance of getting it, and of adding the stipend (if any) to his existing emoluments. With the imminent approach of his literary festival, it becomes my duty to perform certain rites associated therewith, and to utter litanies of praise and thanksgiving for the solid and substantial blessings he showers on my head.

The first to reach the mark is a large folio volume ("14 by 10 inches") entitled "THE ROMANCE OF THE ROAD." Written and Illustrated by Cecil Aldin, author



A "MINT CONDITION" PRINT INCLUDED IN THE FORTHCOMING SALE OF ENGRAVINGS OWNED BY THE LATE MARQUESS OF LINCOLNSHIRE: "THE MAIL COACH IN A DRIFT OF SNOW"—AN AQUATINT IN COLOURS, BY G. REEVES, AFTER J. POLLARD.

of "Dogs of Character" and "Ratcatcher to Scarlet." (Eyre and Spottiswoode; £4 4s.; Limited edition on vellum; £8 8s.) The famous animal-artist has not here forsaken his beloved dogs, horses, and other creatures (for they occur incidentally throughout), though his primary purpose is to celebrate with pen, brush, and pencil the bygone delights of the old coaching days. If there is a patron saint of motoring, I fear Mr. Aldin is in his bad books, for he makes remarks about petrol-pumps and straight, tarred roads that might cause unpleasantness at the Royal Automobile Club.

Personally, I often favour the roof of a motor-bus, but I am with Mr. Aldin in a lingering regret for the quieter time and the winding road, and I recall pleasant memories of what was, perhaps, one of the last coaching services in England—the drive from Holsworthy to Bude before the extension of the South Western Railway. Mr. Aldin takes us back, in imagination, to remoter days—a hundred years and more ago—when there were no railways at all. He provides an interesting record of coach routes, conditions of travel, people, inns, and houses then famous, along the Bath and Portsmouth Roads. His colour-plates are as near perfection as can be, and so are the line drawings that enliven almost every page.

If romance belongs to the old roads of England, what of the roads whereon the English flag has passed in distant lands, or across the trackless highways of the sea? One chapter in the romance of our colonisation is retold with literary charm and imaginative vision in "THE PILGRIMS' WAY IN SOUTH AFRICA." By Dorothea Fairbridge. With frontispiece in colour by R. Gwelo Goodman, thirty-two Photogravures and many other Illustrations (Oxford University Press and Humphrey Milford; 21s.). South Africa, now coming into such favour as a winter resort, is more than a paradise for sun-seekers and holiday-makers. It is a land of vast political problems and future possibilities, with a past of deep import to students of ethnography and anthropology. I have never read a more enlightening summary of all these phases of South African life than the author's preface; and the rest of the book, describing regions traversed in journeys through the Dominion, maintains the same illuminating quality. Apropos the romance of roads, the author says in a section on Natal: "I wish that Rudyard Kipling, who has made all the world see the Great Trunk Road of India, would write of the road that leads from Durban to Eshowe."

At sea the romance of coaching is paralleled by "the golden days of sail." A Transatlantic phase of this period is picturesquely recorded in "SOME FAMOUS SAILING SHIPS AND THEIR BUILDER, DONALD MCKAY." By Richard C. McKay. With ten colour Plates and forty-eight other Illustrations (G. Putnam's Sons; 30s.). The sub-title describes it as "a study of the American sailing packet and clipper eras, with biographical sketches of America's foremost designer and master-builder of ships, and a comprehensive history of his many famous ships." This fine book will be honourably berthed in marine libraries alongside such English craft as Mr. Keble Chatterton's "Seamen All" (Philip Allan, 3s. 6d.) in the new Nautilus Library.

While perusing Mr. McKay's book I wondered whether there were any allusions to the author of "The Building of the Ship," and the index soon told me that Longfellow was a frequent visitor to McKay's yard, and his poem inspired the name of the *Great Republic*, launched in 1853. An early hint of Prohibition is suggested by the fact that she was "christened" with Cochituate water (instead of champagne), as some said, "to humour the numerous Boston ladies who were then advocating temperance." Another explanation, however, was that some festive souls had purloined the champagne, and its absence was not discovered till the last moment.

My next example of the Book Beautiful also has American associations—"A LONDON REVERIE." Fifty-six Drawings by Joseph Pennell. With introductory Essay and Notes by J. C. Squire (Macmillan; 25s.) On the pictorial side it is a worthy memento of an eminent American artist who loved London, and for some time made his home amongst us. The late Mr. Pennell's work was a few years ago very familiar to readers of our paper. This collection of exquisite plates represents him at his best, and occasionally recalls aspects of London that have passed away. As Mr. Squire says in his delightful prefatory essay (in which he drops into autobiography to most entertaining effect): "Babylon fell, and Nineveh; so, in time, will the National Liberal Club. Thebes is no more, and Tutankhamen's fan is in a museum. These very drawings, for all we know, may survive London."

A famous Londoner of the era known as "the naughty 'nineties," who knew the town as Pennell portrayed it, is commemorated in "AUBREY BEARDSLEY, THE MAN AND HIS WORK." By Haldane Macfall. With Portrait and twelve Beardsley Reproductions (Lane; 15s.) Aubrey Beardsley's short life—he was only twenty-five when he died in 1898—was at once one of the saddest and one of the most brilliant in the history of modern art. Mr. Macfall has told with skill and sympathy the life-story of "one of the supreme masters in black and white." With its twelve representative examples of Beardsley's unique art, this book will appeal to all his admirers. Externally, it is a credit to the publishing house that has done so much to extend his fame.

From the Bodley Head also issues a sumptuous edition of "MADAME BOVARY." By Gustave Flaubert. Translated, with an Introduction, by J. Lewis May. Illustrated by John Austen (Lane; 21s.). Mr. May's version reads like an English work, and the artist's admirable drawings, at once realistic and decorative, have a mellow and distinctive quality. Yet another attractive Bodley Head production is "FAIRINGS." A Yorkshire Miscellany. By Dorothy Una Ratcliffe. Illustrated by Fred Lawson (Lane; 21s.). Among the author's playlets and character sketches, one seasonable item is "Yuletide in Nidderdale," telling how Father Christmas, dismissed from his usual employment by modern education, got a job as a local postman.

Beardsley's influence is perceptible to some extent, perhaps, in the work of Mr. Harry Clarke, who has illustrated "SELECTED POEMS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE." With Introduction by Humbert Wolfe (John Lane; and Dodd Mead and Co., New York; 21s.). Apart from "The Triumph of Time" and "The Garden of Proserpine," and some other poems, this selection gives several of those that shocked Victorian propriety. Mr. Humbert Wolfe reveals the fact that he is not at one with the illustrator, especially regarding Swinburne's mental attitude towards women. "I had written this preface," he says, "before I had seen Mr. Clarke's illustrations. It will be noticed that (he) presents an interpretation of Swinburne completely opposed to mine." At the same time Mr. Wolfe concedes to the artist "distinguished ability."

Swinburne had enough sense of fun to parody himself, but I don't know whether he ever perpetrated a Limerick. Such is the metrical form represented in "POEMS UPON SEVERAL OCCASIONS BY PERSONS OF QUALITY." Edited by R. D. Illustrated (Peter Davies; 3s. 6d.). Here we have an anthology of twenty-four amusing Limericks, selected during a competition and judged by "R. D.," who is the author of "Less Eminent Victorians." His Victorian proclivities appear in the anonymous illustrations, which add much to the humour of the book. Among the Limerick composers is Lord Knebworth.

The aptness of the pictorial parodies in the last-named book is apparent on examining the large body of Victorian work resurrected in "ILLUSTRATORS OF THE 'SIXTIES." By Forrest Reid. With ninety-one full-page Illustrations (Faber and Gwyer; £3 3s.). This is the best book of the kind that I have seen, a valuable record of facts in art history, and abounding in biographical and anecdotal interest. In passing, I notice many allusions to *The Illustrated London News*. Of the fourteen chapters, one is devoted to collecting; others to the Pre-Raphaelites, the idyllic school, Whistler, Keene, Du Maurier, A. B. Houghton (not the American Ambassador!), and many other famous artists of bygone days. It is curious to see the name of the late President of the Royal Academy figuring among "the rank and file: with some new recruits."

Perhaps the most popular subject for illustration nowadays (apart from the contents of shop-windows) is that of sport, and one of the most deservedly popular of its exponents is Mr. Lionel Edwards, another artist well known to our readers. He is in his best form, with a congenial theme, in the numerous drawings (and coloured frontispiece) he has contributed to "COUNTRY SENSE AND COMMON SENSE." By Crascedo (*Country Life*, Ltd.; 12s. 6d.). This is a racily entertaining presentment of social change in rural affairs, with the basic idea that "on the maintenance of an English country life the safety, honour, and welfare of our nation depends." It is one of four cheery volumes in similar size and format produced by the same publishers, which will make a strong appeal to sporting folk. One of them is "HUNTING LORE." Shocks for Fox and Field. By Crascedo and the Wag. (*Country Life*, Ltd.; 12s. 6d.). Another is "FROM MAJOR TO MINOR." Some Keys for Anglers. By Major Kenneth Dawson. Annotated by the Wag. With nearly 300 Illustrations (*Country Life*, Ltd.; 12s. 6d.). The Wag's comic drawings are irresistible. The fourth book of the set, abundantly illustrated by photography, is "THE YOUNG RIDER." Ponies for Health and Pleasure. By Golden Gorse (*Country Life*, Ltd.; 10s. 6d.). It is written mainly for people who want their children to learn riding without great expense.

Riding has ever been associated with adventure. It was a youthful ambition of "R. L. S.," I believe, to lead "a band of robber horse." I mention it here by way of leading in a book with a similar title, "THE ROBBER BAND." By Leonhard Frank. Translated from the German by Cyrus Brooks (Peter Davies; 7s. 6d.). We do not know much about Germany through her native fiction, and this curious novel can literally lay claim to "novelty" for English readers. Before dipping into it I thought—from the title and jacket cover—that it was a boys' adventure story of the "skull and cross-bones" type; but I find it has elements which hardly bring it into that category. This "robber band" is formed at Wurzburg by twelve working lads (of somewhat unpleasant habits) in revolt against their lot and dreaming of freedom in the Wild West. Gradually their lawlessness



A PROOF BEFORE ALL LETTERS IN THE LINCOLNSHIRE SALE: "THE MAIL COACH IN A FLOOD"—AN AQUATINT IN COLOURS, BY G. REEVES, AFTER J. POLLARD.

A number of valuable engravings that were the property of the late Marquess of Lincolnshire, and have been removed from Daws Hill House, High Wycombe, are to come under the hammer at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's on December 14. They include views in America and Canada, sporting aquatints, mezzotint portraits, English and other views, and English and French "fancy" subjects. Nearly all are described as being "in practically mint condition."

Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, Leicester Square, W.C.

evaporates, and they settle down, except one—the principal character—who goes to America, and there has a strange experience.

So here's good luck to everybody among the Christmas book-covers!

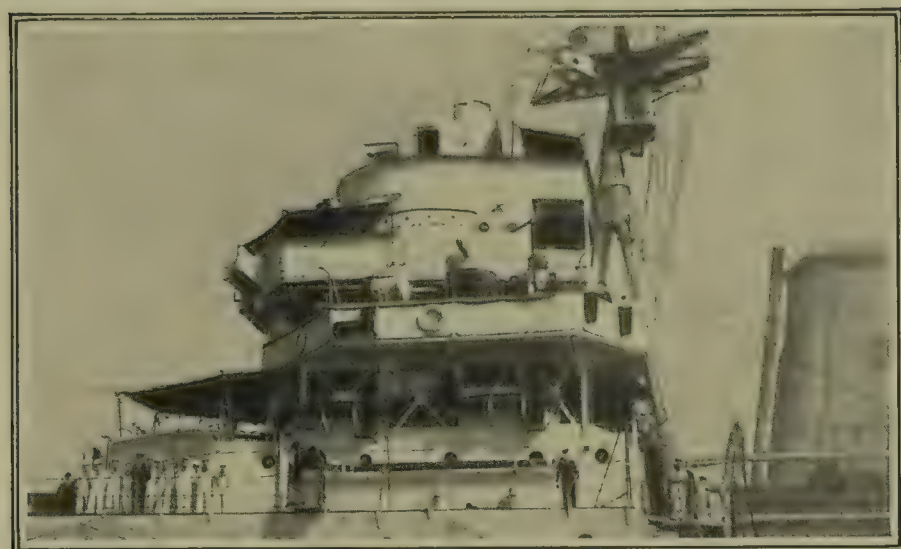
C. E. B.



# THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOMECOMING: CRUISERS FOR THE VOYAGE.



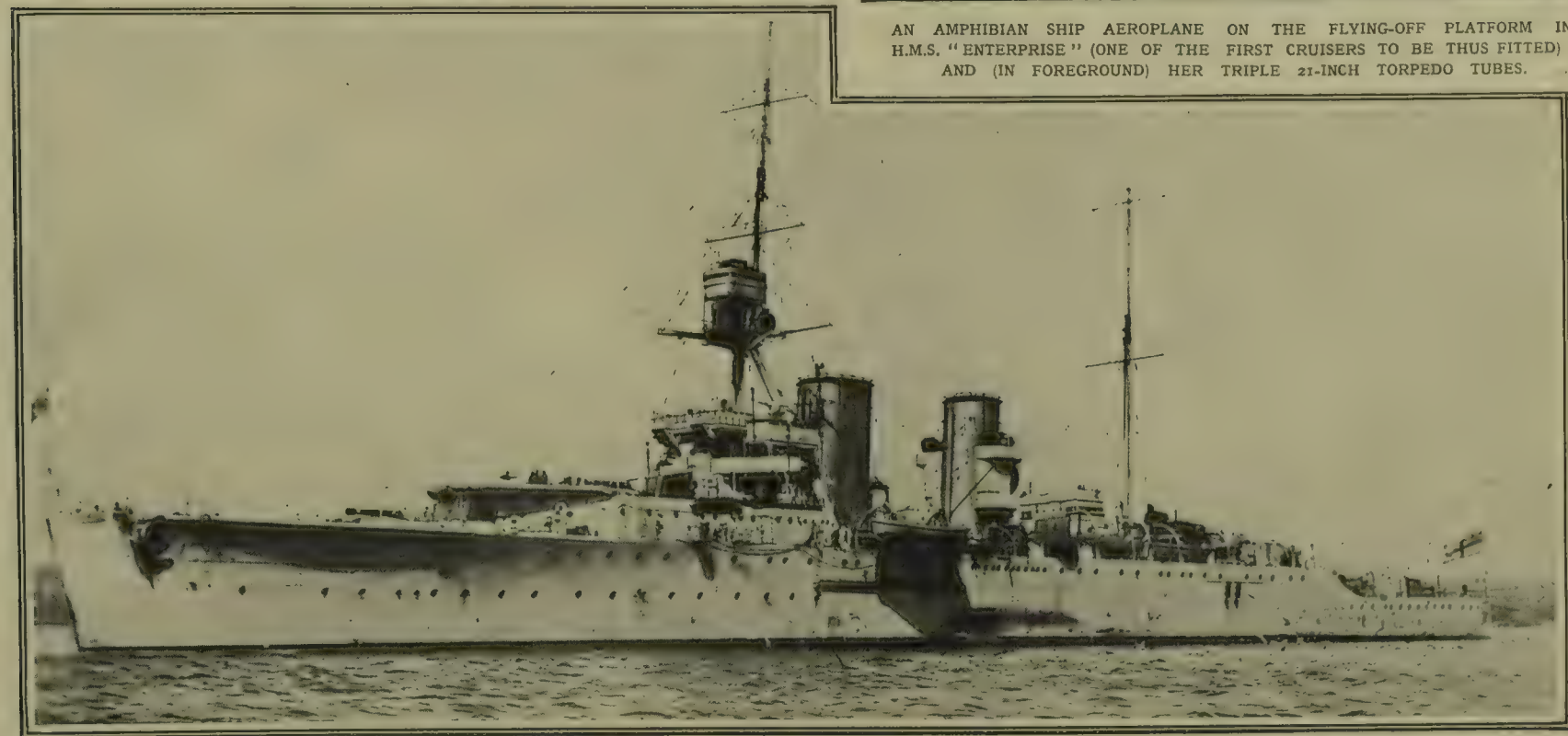
THE CRUISER IN WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES SAILED FROM DAR-ES-SALAAM ON DECEMBER 2: H.M.S. "ENTERPRISE," FROM WHICH HE ARRANGED TO DISEMBARK AT SUEZ, PROCEEDING THENCE BY TRAIN TO ALEXANDRIA TO EMBARK AT PORT SAID IN H.M.S. "FROBISHER" FOR A MEDITERRANEAN PORT.



THE BRIDGE AND FORWARD SUPERSTRUCTURE OF H.M.S. "ENTERPRISE": A VIEW SHOWING TWO PARAVANES (A WAR-TIME PROTECTION AGAINST MINES) FIXED UNDER THE BRIDGE.



AN AMPHIBIAN SHIP AEROPLANE ON THE FLYING-OFF PLATFORM IN H.M.S. "ENTERPRISE" (ONE OF THE FIRST CRUISERS TO BE THUS FITTED) AND (IN FOREGROUND) HER TRIPLE 21-INCH TORPEDO TUBES.



THE CRUISER IN WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES ARRANGED TO EMBARK AT ALEXANDRIA FOR BRINDISI AFTER TRAVELLING FROM SUEZ BY TRAIN: H.M.S. "FROBISHER," THE FLAG-SHIP OF THE FIRST CRUISER SQUADRON OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET—A PORT SIDE VIEW.

Owing to King George's illness, the Prince of Wales, who was in East Africa, cancelled his proposed tour in South Africa, and sailed for home on December 2 from Dar-es-Salaam, in the cruiser "Enterprise." It was stated that he would go ashore at Suez and proceed by train to Port Said, where he would embark in H.M.S. "Frobisher," which had left Malta to be in readiness for him on his arrival at Alexandria. He is expected to arrive at Brindisi on December 10 or 11, and, travelling overland to Calais, to reach London about two and a-half days

later. The "Enterprise," which is commanded by Captain H. D. Pridham-Wippell, was sent to Dar-es-Salaam from Aden, a distance of about 1760 miles. The "Enterprise" and her sister ship "Emerald," which form a distinct class by themselves, are the first British cruisers fitted with the improved type of flying-off platform for launching aircraft. The ships are painted in the usual tropical colours—white, with yellow funnels. The "Frobisher" is a cruiser of the improved Birmingham class and was completed in 1924.





## THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



### PIG'S "TROTTERS", AND SCENT-GLANDS IN HOOFED ANIMALS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

MY post-bag the other day contained a small box which I opened with some curiosity, feeling sure that it would contain something interesting. And I was not disappointed; for when I turned out its contents I found the foot of a pig, which had been sent by the Vicar of Welton-by-Lincoln, who, in a letter enclosed therewith, told me that in his lectures at the village institute on Natural History he is now and again set a "poser" by some member of his audience. This time it was the butcher-boy, who wanted to know the why and the wherefore of the five small pits found on the inner side of the fore-foot

these pits take the form of papillæ—that is to say, they stand out as raised points owing to the swelling of the jellified substance which furnishes the scent. It is extremely interesting to find these pits, or "glandular openings," in the domesticated pig, for they now serve no useful purpose. But, like many other structures which have ceased to be useful, they still persist, though often greatly reduced in size from the suspension of their activities.

Among the antelopes these pits are found in a variety of forms. Commonly only one is developed, and this opens in the space between the toes. In the foot of the beautiful sable-antelope, for example, as shown in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 2), this single pit is clearly shown. To the left is seen the result of cutting a section through it. It is, it will be noticed, of considerable size, and is lined with short hairs; while in that quaint-looking beast, the gnu, it forms an enormous pocket, closely packed with a mass of long hairs, forming a tuft immediately above the hoofs (Fig. 1). In some cases of domesticated sheep a small pit will be found at the very top of the cleft between the toes. This is much larger in many species of wild sheep, and in all cases leads inwards into a more or less spacious pocket.

When we turn to the horse we find some surprisingly interesting things in this connection. Everybody who has had anything to do with horses knows the curious bare and often "warty" patches always to be found on the inner side of the legs, above the "knee" in the fore-leg, and below the hock in the hind-leg. These are known as "chestnuts," and by an older generation as "mallenders" and "sallenders."

That on the fore-leg, some two inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, runs obliquely across the leg as a smooth patch of skin, though not seldom standing out conspicuously. What is their function? Like dead volcanoes, their activities have ceased, and to-day no man knows for certain what those activities were. Some, indeed, have suggested that these patches answer to vestiges of digits. But the position of that on the fore-leg makes this view untenable, for no digit could exist above the wrist-joint—for the so-called "knee" of the horse is in reality its wrist. It is agreed by common consent of those who speak with authority that these "chestnuts" are really the remains of once functional scent-glands, which opened on to a common surface instead of lying within a pit such as we have seen in the pig and the antelope.

Another point of interest about them is this: that only in the true horses are four chestnuts present. In the zebras and asses only the chestnuts of the fore-legs are present (Fig. 4). If we want to realise what these bare surfaces were like when they were in full activity, we have only to turn to some of the antelopes which have a large oval patch of bare skin in front of the eye, as in the case of the gnu, shown at the right-hand corner of Fig. 1. During life this surface is covered with an ointment-like exudation, which at certain seasons is so copious as to drip down on to the ground, leaving an unmistakable trail of scent behind it. In "Zoo" specimens, however, this surface

seems always to be dry—due, probably, to conditions inseparable from captivity. Among the deer a deep and spacious pocket is found in front of the eye, known as the "larmier," which in the "rutting season" is filled with a semi-fluid matter having the same function as that which is discharged from the toes in the antelopes, which, by the way, commonly have a similar pouch in front of the eye and performing the same function.

Finally, in the African elephant, just within the hollow above the eye, are two small holes from which a sweat-like liquid escapes. When explored they are always found filled with what look like twigs, and,

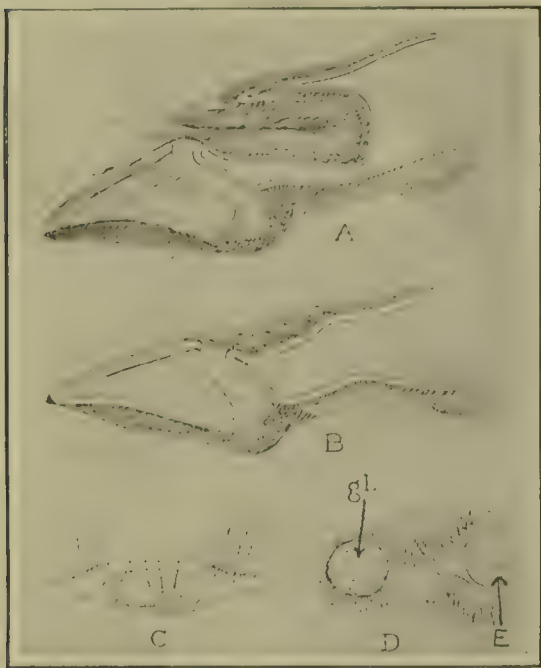


FIG. 1. SCENT-GLANDS IN A WHITE-TAILED GNU: DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE "ENORMOUS POCKET," PACKED WITH HAIRS, JUST ABOVE THE HOOF; AND THE EYE.

After Pocock.

In the White-tailed Gnu the pit between the toes of the fore-foot is extremely large and deep, and is closely packed with long hairs, which form a tuft projecting just above the hoofs. In this animal also, as well as in many other antelopes, there is a large bare patch pitted with small holes in front of the eye. It is seen in section on the left. A—The pit in section filled with long hairs; B—Section through the hind-foot, showing the absence of a pit; C—The bare gland-patch in front of the eye, in section; D—The surface view of the gland, in its relation to the eye (E).

of a pig. That really was a hard question, and the Vicar has accordingly passed it on to me—for which I thank him, for it has furnished me with a most interesting theme. I like that butcher-boy, and so probably does the Vicar; for it is evident that he takes a keen interest in natural history—largely, I suspect, because it is presented to him in such an alluring form; and only some lecturers are able to achieve this.

Now as to the pits in the pig's foot. I can well imagine someone asking: "What on earth can one find to say about such unpromising material?" As a matter of fact, these five pits have a story to tell of surpassing interest, for in tracing this out one has to go back to the wild boar; and not merely to the wild boar and his relations, but away and beyond till the whole tribe of hoofed animals is included—cattle, sheep, and pigs, wild and domesticated; deer and antelopes; horses, asses, and zebras; rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, and elephants. In all we find these pits, though under different forms and sometimes in different areas. They play a most important part in the life-history of these animals—indeed, their proper functioning may truly be said to be a matter of life and death to them in the "Struggle for Existence." And this because they are outlets for the escape of what, for want of a better phrase, we must call a scented ointment, which, slowly oozing out, is trodden underfoot and scents the herbage or the earth over which they walk, and so leaves a trail by which they may find one another; for each animal has its scent mixed according to a formula of its own.

In the adjoining photograph (Fig. 3) these pits can be plainly seen, though in this case there are only four in place of the usual five, for the numbers vary in different individuals. When pigs' feet are boiled and sold as "trotters"—for thus treated they are regarded by many as a delicacy—

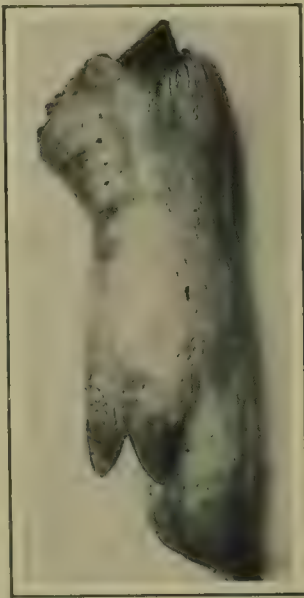


FIG. 3. A PIG'S FOOT, SHOWING (AT THE TOP) A ROW OF FOUR SMALL PITS—VESTIGES OF THE MODE OF EXUDING SCENTED OINTMENT AS A TRAIL: A FUNCTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE ANIMAL'S ANCESTORS.

Though there are commonly five pits on the inner side of the fore-foot of the pig, just below the "knee," one or more may be absent, or the fifth may be placed at some distance from the others. These pits open into pouches, whose walls contain glands that form an aromatic "ointment" which, in the wild pig, leaves a trail behind the animal to serve as a guide.

this surface is covered with an ointment-like exudation, which at certain seasons is so copious as to drip down on to the ground, leaving an unmistakable trail of scent behind it. In "Zoo" specimens, however, this surface

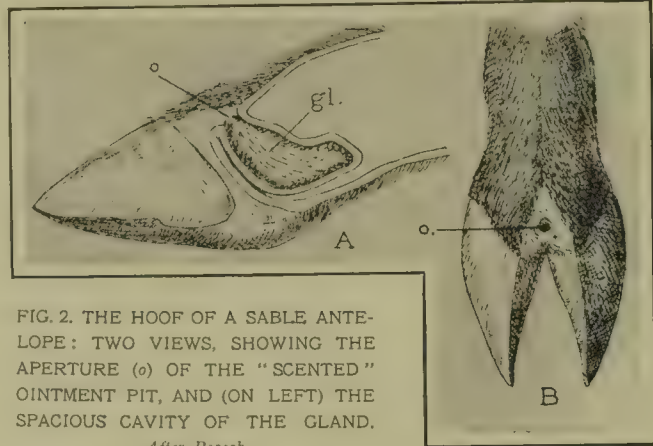


FIG. 2. THE HOOF OF A SABLE ANTELOPE: TWO VIEWS, SHOWING THE APERTURE (o) OF THE "SCENTED" OINTMENT PIT, AND (ON LEFT) THE SPACIOUS CAVITY OF THE GLAND.

After Pocock.

In the beautiful Sable Antelope (*Hippotragus niger*), the pit opens by a hole at the base of the cleft between the toes. Seen in section (on left) this opening is found to lead into a spacious cavity. (O—opening); GL—gland; B—the toe; A—Sectional view of toe.

indeed, are commonly described as such. They are supposed to have been forced in as the animal crashes its way through brushwood. I have never yet had the opportunity of examining such pieces of "stick," but I more than suspect that, when carefully analysed, they will be found to be hardened secretions akin to "car-wax." They are largest in the bulls, and in the breeding season produce a quantity of highly aromatic matter, precisely similar in nature to that already described in the deer and antelopes.

I have touched only on the fringe of this theme. There are other skin-glands producing odorous matter: in the case of the musk-deer this is of considerable commercial value; but the history of these I must relate on another occasion. Enough, however, I hope, has been said to make good my contention that the pits of the pig's foot are more interesting than would appear at first sight.



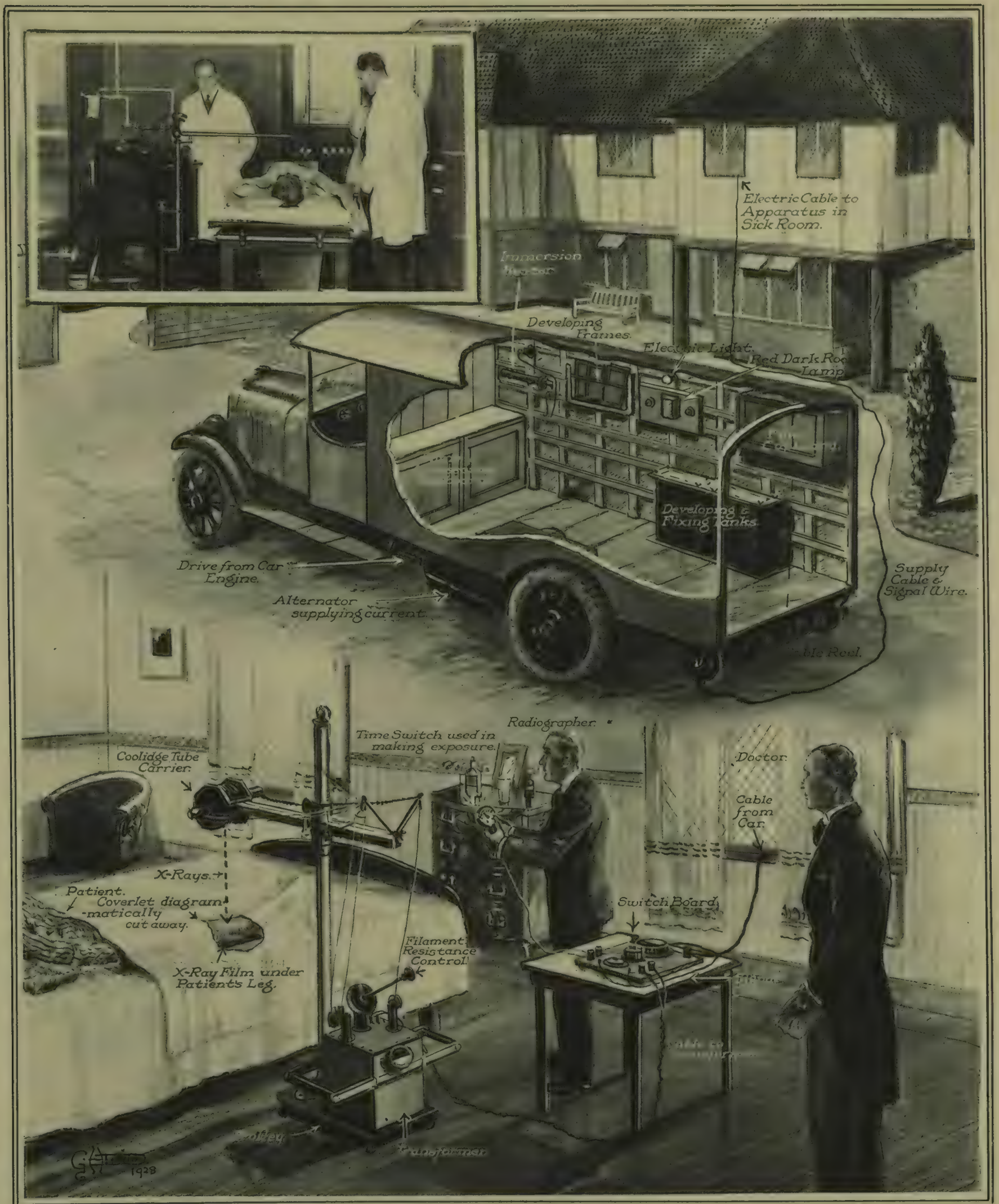
FIG. 4. "IN ZEBRAS AND ASSES ONLY THE 'CHESTNUTS' OF THE FORE-LEGS ARE PRESENT": (L. TO R.) FORE-LEG OF ZEBRA; HIND-LEG OF ASS (WITHOUT "CHESTNUT"); AND FORE-LEG OF ASS.

The bare patches of skin on the fore and hind legs of the horse are known as the "chestnuts." They are to be regarded as now functionless scent-glands, like those found in the ruminants. In the zebras and asses only the front pair of chestnuts are present. (Right) Fore-leg of ass, with "chestnut." (Middle) Hind leg of ass, "chestnut" absent. (Left) Fore-leg of zebra.



# PORTABLE X-RAYS: A METHOD ADOPTED FOR THE ROYAL PATIENT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. H. DAVIS, FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY PORTABLE RADIOGRAPHS, LTD. (COPYRIGHTED.)



BRINGING X-RAYS TO THE PATIENT, INSTEAD OF THE PATIENT TO THE X-RAYS: PORTABLE AND SELF-CONTAINED APPARATUS THAT CAN BE USED ANYWHERE—(INSET) ONE OF THE LATEST TYPES OF HEAVY FIXED APPARATUS IN A LONDON HOSPITAL.

It will be recalled that, on November 23, King George was examined by X-rays generated by a portable set. The modern portable X-ray apparatus has made it possible to take radiographs of a patient where his condition renders it inadvisable to move him from his room. In the past it was necessary to take the patient to the apparatus, owing to the great weight and cumbersome nature of the gear employed. To-day portable radiographic apparatus, as illustrated, does not weigh more than 2 cwt. The van used is fitted with an alternator driven off the car engine; it can be rushed at a moment's notice to any part of the country,

and is quite independent of any other electric supply. Signal cables and electric supply are carried through the window of the patient's room and connected up to the apparatus that has been wheeled in. The alternator drive is placed in gear, the engine is started up and current is delivered to the set. After the radiograph has been taken on the film placed under that portion of the patient's body to be X-rayed, the operator takes the exposed film to the van, which can be converted into a dark room. The film is developed, so that the doctor can see the result immediately and decide whether further exposures are necessary.



# A PILGRIMAGE OF SYMPATHY WITH THE FRIEND OF HIS PEOPLE: ANXIOUS CROWDS AT THE PALACE GATES.



**ALL CLASSES REPRESENTED IN THE GATHERING OF WATCHERS OUTSIDE BUCKINGHAM PALACE**

The affection and esteem felt for King George by all classes of the population were reflected in the character of the crowds which, from the first day that his illness became serious, besieged the gates of Buckingham Palace, anxious to read the latest bulletin, and to pick up any crumbs of further news obtainable. As our photograph indicates by the variety of headgear, ranging from the cloth cap to the top hat, every section of the community has been represented at these daily and spontaneous gatherings. This particular illustration shows a moment of tense anxiety when a new bulletin, at a critical stage



**DURING KING GEORGE'S ILLNESS: THE SCENE AT THE POSTING OF A NEW BULLETIN.**

of the patient's condition, was being posted in the frame attached to the Palace railings. It is seen in the left background. The feelings of the nation during these anxious weeks were well expressed a few days ago by Lord Derby, who, in proposing the toast of "The King" at a luncheon of the English-Speaking Union in Manchester, said: "There is not a single individual in this Kingdom and the Dominions to whom the King's health is not a matter not only of national, but of personal, interest; who does not feel that in his Majesty he has not only a King but a friend."



# THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY: ENTHRONEMENT CEREMONIAL.

ON HIS WAY  
TO TAKE  
"REAL  
POSSESSION"  
AND TO BE  
ENTHRONED  
IN THE CHAIR OF  
ST. AUGUSTINE:  
THE MOST  
REV. DR. COSMO  
GORDON LANG,  
THE NEW  
ARCHBISHOP  
OF CANTERBURY  
AND PRIMATE  
OF ALL ENGLAND,  
WALKING  
IN PROCESSION  
TO CANTERBURY  
CATHEDRAL  
FOR THE  
CEREMONIES.



ABOUT TO  
RECEIVE THE  
CANONICAL  
OBEDIENCE OF  
THE DEAN AND  
OTHER OFFICERS  
OF THE  
CATHEDRAL:  
THE NEW  
ARCHBISHOP OF  
CANTERBURY  
PLACED IN THE  
PRINCIPAL SEAT  
IN THE  
CHAPTER HOUSE  
AFTER HIS  
ENTHRONEMENT.

With all appropriate and solemn ceremonial, the Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang was enthroned in the marble chair of St. Augustine, in Canterbury Cathedral, on December 4, as Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England. It was arranged that, although the service would differ in certain details from the form used at the enthronement of Archbishop Davidson in 1903, it should remain as it was in all its essentials. Dr. Lang, having entered by the West Door, was led to the Episcopal throne, and from this to the Dean's stall, that he might sit there for a moment as a sign of "real possession." Then he was led to the Chair of St. Augustine, and installed as Primate of All England. The sermon followed; and then the new Archbishop blessed the kneeling congregation from "the great

steps before the choir screen." In the course of his address, the Archbishop said: "Our thoughts have been travelling from this Cathedral to the sick-bed in London, where our honoured King is lying. By the advice of those who have the right to advise it, it was decided that this ceremony should proceed unchanged. Indeed, it is fitting that a gathering so specially representative of the Church and the Nation should at this present hour be assembled to make united remembrance of our King before God. . . . The intense concern with which the whole Empire and the nation waits upon his illness has revealed to us—and to the King himself—the place which his devotion to duty, his faithful service, his simple goodness and kindness of heart, have earned for him in the life of his people."



## THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY: THE PRIMATIAL BLESSING.



IN THE OPEN BEYOND THE WEST DOOR OF CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, AFTER HIS ENTHRONEMENT IN THE CHAIR OF ST. AUGUSTINE: THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY BLESSING THE CITY, THE COUNTRY, AND THE PEOPLE.

After he had been enthroned, the Te Deum had been sung, and the sermon had been given, the new Primate of All England, as ninety-seventh Archbishop since St. Augustine, blessed the kneeling congregation and then went, with the Primatial Cross, into the open beyond the West Door, to bless the city, the country, and the people. It is interesting to add that the whole service was in English, instead of being partly in Latin as heretofore. There was a further departure from previous custom when the Archbishop delivered an address at his enthronement. The

exhortation for prayer in connection with the King's illness was as follows: "Ye shall pray for the King that God may uphold and strengthen him in his weakness, and that ere long he may be restored to health. Ye shall pray for the Queen and the Royal family that God may support them in their present anxiety, and may give safety and good speed to the Prince of Wales in his journey. Ye shall pray for the King's physicians and nurses, that God may guide and bless all their endeavours."

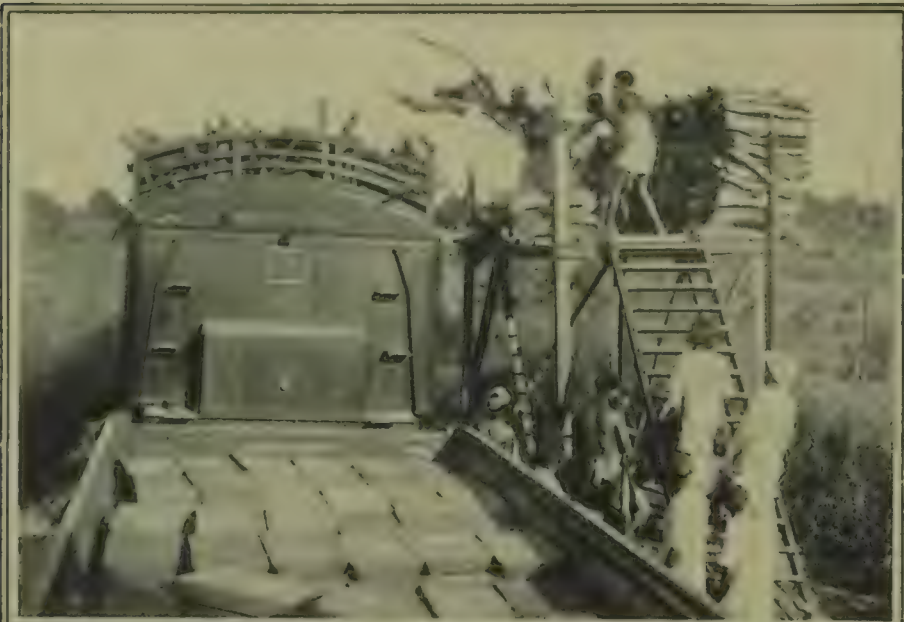


## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.

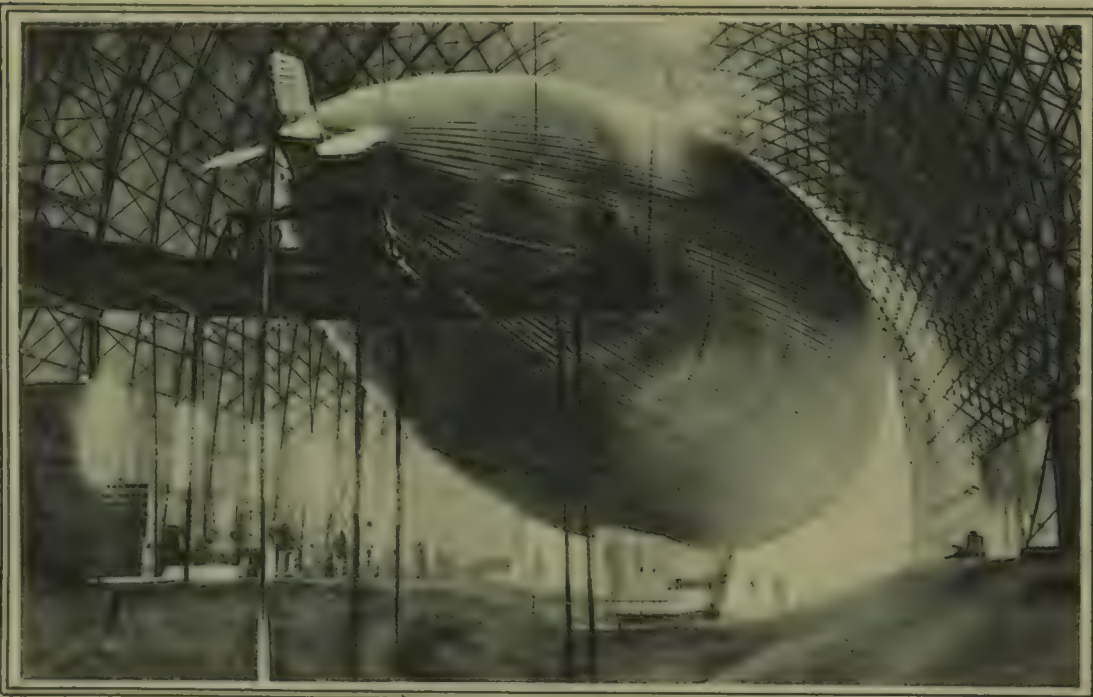


**A QUIANT CEREMONY AFTER THE JAPANESE ENTHRONEMENT: PRIESTS DROPPING THE EMPEROR'S ROBES INTO THE RIVER KAMO AT KYOTO AFTER HIS PURIFICATION.** The Enthronement of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, as we have previously recorded, took place at Kyoto on November 10. It was preceded and followed by various subsidiary ceremonies, as described in our issue of that date. Months beforehand, the planting and harvest of the rice, from which the sacred *saké* was brewed, was carried out by the peasants entrusted with the work to the accompaniment of religious ritual. One of the chief ceremonies was the Emperor's meal

*[Continued opposite.]*



**ON THE AFRICAN RAILWAY BY WHICH THE PRINCE OF WALES TRAVELLED FROM DODOMA TO DAR-ES-SALAAM FOR HIS HOMEWARD VOYAGE: RE-FUELLING AN ENGINE WITH WOOD.** When the Prince of Wales started for home on receiving serious news regarding King George, he began with a slow and tedious rail journey across Tanganyika to the coast, on the single line between Dodoma and Dar-es-Salaam. "The engines," writes Sir Percival Phillips, who was with the Prince's party, "burn wood, and the train halts on an average once an hour to take on fresh supplies of timber, which are transferred at lightning speed by negro labourers."



**THE FIRST ALL-METAL AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE: THE NEW AIRSHIP, "CITY OF GLENDALE," DESIGNED TO CARRY FORTY PASSENGERS AND A CREW OF FIVE.**

"The first American dirigible made entirely of metal," writes a correspondent with this photograph, "was invented by Thomas B. Slate, of Glendale, California, and is named the 'City of Glendale.' The airship has a total volume of 330,000 cubic feet, and is 212 ft. long by 53 ft. in diameter at the widest part. It is equipped to provide accommodation for forty passengers, together with a crew of five. It has been estimated that the new all-metal dirigible has a range of two thousand miles, and is capable of attaining a speed of a hundred miles an hour."



**BREWING THE SACRED SAKÉ USED AT BANQUETS IN CONNECTION WITH THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S ENTHRONEMENT: A "BREWER" WITH MOUTH-PROTECTION AGAINST FUMES.**

alone with the gods, for which he underwent rites of purification. During the week following the actual enthronement two days were devoted to feasting, dancing, and other entertainments. At the banquet held on November 16 "the function began (we read) by the Emperor drinking the ceremonial black and white *saké*, the national spirit, specially brewed."



**OFFICIAL ENCOURAGEMENT TO LARGE FAMILIES IN PRUSSIA: A PRESENTATION CUP AND SAUCER FOR PARENTS OF TWELVE CHILDREN.**

It was reported from Berlin recently that the Prussian Government, in order to encourage large families, is presenting to all parents who have twelve children a handsome cup and saucer specially made at the Prussian State Porcelain Factory. Each of these gifts costs the Government £5. The decoration includes a miniature of a mother with her children and a rosebud design. Last year eighty Prussian families qualified for the gift.



**A REJECTED WAR MEMORIAL SET UP IN A PARK AT BELGRADE: MESTROVITCH'S BRONZE "VICTORY."**

Mestrovitch's colossal bronze figure of "Victory" was originally designed as a national war monument for Belgrade, but public opinion rejected it as not sufficiently symbolic. It represents a nude male figure, holding a sword and a dove. For years it lay in a shed. Recently it was erected on a terrace of the old Turkish fortress.



## ART AND ANTIQUITIES IN THE NEWS: OLD RELICS AND NEW WORKS.



**CHALIAPINE'S SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY TAPESTRIES TO COME UNDER THE HAMMER IN LONDON: "ADONIS BRINGING HIS HOUNDS TO VENUS" (18 FT. 10 IN. BY 13 FT. 6 IN.).** In a sale to be held at Sotheby's on December 14, including various works of art belonging to different owners, one of the most interesting lots is a set of magnificent tapestries, the property of M. Féodor Chaliapine, the famous Russian singer. They were made at Brussels in the seventeenth century, and represent the story of Venus and Adonis. We illustrate here the largest of the series, showing Adonis with his hounds arriving at the bower of the goddess.



**ORFORD'S ANCIENT CASTLE PRESENTED TO THE TOWN: A TWELFTH-CENTURY RELIC.**

The surviving keep of the historic castle of Orford, on the Suffolk coast, built in 1165 for Henry II., has been presented to the town by Sir Arthur Churchman, Bt., M.P. for Woodbridge. An appeal is made for £5000 for its repair and upkeep, and is warmly supported by Lord Ullswater, the ex-Speaker.



**THE CITY RECEIVES BACK ITS GIFT TO NELSON: HIS DIAMOND-STUDDED SWORD.**

After the Victory of the Nile in 1798, the Corporation of the City of London gave Nelson this diamond-studded sword. It has recently been bought by Sir Charles Wakefield, Bt., and presented to the Lord Mayor. It was arranged to place it in the Guildhall Art Gallery.



**IRELAND'S NATURAL PRODUCTS AS EMBLEMS ON THE NEW IRISH FREE STATE COINAGE:**

**THE HALF-CROWN (OBVERSE AND REVERSE) AND REVERSES OF SEVEN OTHER COINS.**

The new coins struck by the Irish Free State, issued on December 1, bear on the obverse the harp, and on the reverse figures symbolic of Ireland's natural wealth. From left to right (from the top) they are—hen with chicks; sow with litter; woodcock; hare; Irish wolfhound; bull; salmon; and Irish hunter. The coins were designed by Mr. Percy Metcalfe, a Yorkshire sculptor, who has since been commissioned to design a new Great Seal for England and the new Egyptian coinage.



**RODIN'S "GATE OF HELL" TO GO TO AMERICA: THE FIRST BRONZE CAST OF HIS MONUMENTAL "DANTESQUE DREAM." (22 FT. BY 13 FT.)**

"The 'Gate of Hell' (says a French writer), a Dantesque dream and masterly synthesis of Rodin's work, cast in bronze, for the first time, by M. Rudier (seen in the photograph), of the Rodin Museum, will shortly go to America. Rodin worked all his life on this symbolic gate, on which are seen most of his famous themes, including 'The Shades' (on top), 'The Thinker,' and 'The Kiss.' It weighs 7000 kilos. Two replicas are being made, for Paris and Japan."



**A MEMORIAL OF THE POPE'S PREDECESSOR UNVEILED IN ST. PETER'S: THE NEW MONUMENT TO BENEDICT XV.**

This monument to the late Pope, Benedict XV., was recently unveiled in St. Peter's at Rome. It is the work of the well-known Italian sculptor, Pietro Canonica, and is considered one of the finest memorials erected in the basilica in modern times. The statue is of marble, and the background is formed by a great bronze tablet bearing, in low relief, scenes representing the horrors of war, while above, in higher relief, is a figure of the Virgin of Peace.



# PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



**MR. FRANK HEDGES BUTLER.**  
(Born, December 17, 1855; died, November 27.) Founder of the Royal Aero Club. Pioneer of motor-car, dirigible balloon, and aeroplane. Travelled very widely.



**SIR JOHN MURRAY.**  
(Born, December 8, 1851; died, November 30.) Head of the world-famous publishing house of John Murray. Also did much charitable, social, and civic work.



**SIR ARTHUR SALTER.**  
Died suddenly on November 30 at the age of sixty-nine. A Judge of the King's Bench Division since 1917. Chairman of the Railway and Canal Commission, a sitting of which he presided over on the day of his death.



**THE SECOND LORD TENNYSON.**  
(Born, August 11, 1852; died, December 2.) Son and biographer of the first Lord Tennyson, the Poet Laureate. Governor-General of Australia, 1902-04.



**THE THIRD LORD TENNYSON.**  
(Major the Hon. Lionel Tennyson.) The England and Hampshire cricketer. Born, 1889. Served in the European War, and was thrice wounded.



**CONFIRMING THE ELECTION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AT THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY-LE-BOW, CHEAPSIDE: THE SITTING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF BISHOPS.**

The election of the new Archbishop of Canterbury was duly confirmed at St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, on November 30, by the Royal Commission of seven Bishops. Before the public ceremonies, certain objections to the confirmation had been heard in private and had been overruled. In the photograph are (from left to right, seated) the Bishops of Worcester, Norwich, Winchester, London, Rochester, Bristol, and Lincoln. The new Primate is standing in the centre, to the left hand of the Bishop of London.



**MARSHAL LYAUTEY.**

Arrived in London on December 3, to receive the Gold Medal of the African Society on the following evening. The first foreigner to receive the honour. The "maker" of Morocco. Resident-General, 1912-25. French Minister for War, 1916. Is seventy-four.



**BISHOP GORE.**  
Formerly Bishop of Oxford. His share in editing "A New Commentary on Holy Scripture" for the S.P.C.K. has aroused much interest and controversy.



**MR. A. W. GORE.**  
(Born, 1868; died, Dec 1.) The last English-born player to win the lawn-tennis championship. A great "one-stroke" player.



**LARWOOD (H.).**  
The Notts fast bowler. In the first England v. Australia Test Match took 6 wickets for 32 runs, and scored 70 in the first innings.



**HENDREN (E.).**  
The Middlesex batsman. In the first England v. Australia Test Match scored 169 in the first innings and 45 in the second.



**DR. E. DE SELINCOURT.**  
Elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford University in place of Mr. Heathcote W. Garrod. Professor of English at Birmingham, 1909. Born, 1870.



## Sixth-Century Chinese Art: A "Gem" of Sui Pottery.



CHINESE POTTERY OF THE SUI DYNASTY: AN EXQUISITE FIGURE OF A CAPARISONED HORSE, PROBABLY MADE FOR THE EMPEROR YANG CHIEN ABOUT 590 A.D.

We illustrate here a magnificent example of early Chinese art, in the form of a figure of a horse, modelled in unglazed grey pottery, with traces of orange colouring remaining on the trappings. It has been assigned to the Sui Dynasty (589-618 A.D.), which was noted as a period of considerable development of the arts, in contrast to the comparatively little attention that was paid to culture during the previous three centuries. "Yang Chien, the first Emperor," says Mr. A. L. Hetherington (joint author, with Mr. R. L. Hobson, of "The Art of the Chinese Potter"), "formed a private collection of great intrinsic and artistic value, and subsidised potteries from his private purse." A correspondent writes: "The beauty and power of the modelling

in this figure suggest that it was probably executed for this Emperor's private collection, as it can be imagined that a work of art of this supreme quality was but seldom produced even in an art-loving period and under especial royal patronage. It is an interesting point in regard to this particular specimen that it was *not* secured recently in the Far East, but was purchased there over fifty years ago by the father of the late owner, who bought it entirely for its æsthetic qualities, and at a time when Chinese pottery was almost unknown in Europe." At present it is in the possession of Messrs. Spink and Son, of King Street, St. James's. The height of the figure, including the wood stand, is 13½ inches, and the extreme length is 11 inches.



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# THE "MIGDOL" OF BETH-SHAN.

NEW AND UNIQUE DISCOVERIES AT BEISAN, THE BETH-SHAN OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

By ALAN ROWE, Field Director of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania Expedition to Palestine.

DURING the first part of the 1928 season's excavations the Palestine Expedition of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has been mainly engaged in clearing out the area west of the great temple of Amenophis III., where it has discovered the almost complete foundations of a great building which appears to be a Canaanite *migdol*, or fort-tower, and also the foundations of an adjoining building, which may well have been the residence of the Egyptian commandant of the fort in that king's reign. These newly discovered structures, together also with an enormous silo for grain, are of the very utmost importance, and are quite unique in the history of our excavations of Beth-shan. The accompanying plan shows clearly the relative positions of the *migdol*, the supposed officer's residence, and the silo, or granary; it also gives on a smaller scale the restored elevations of the western and southern sides of the *migdol*. The marching soldier depicted in front of the *migdol* is dressed in the uniform of the period.

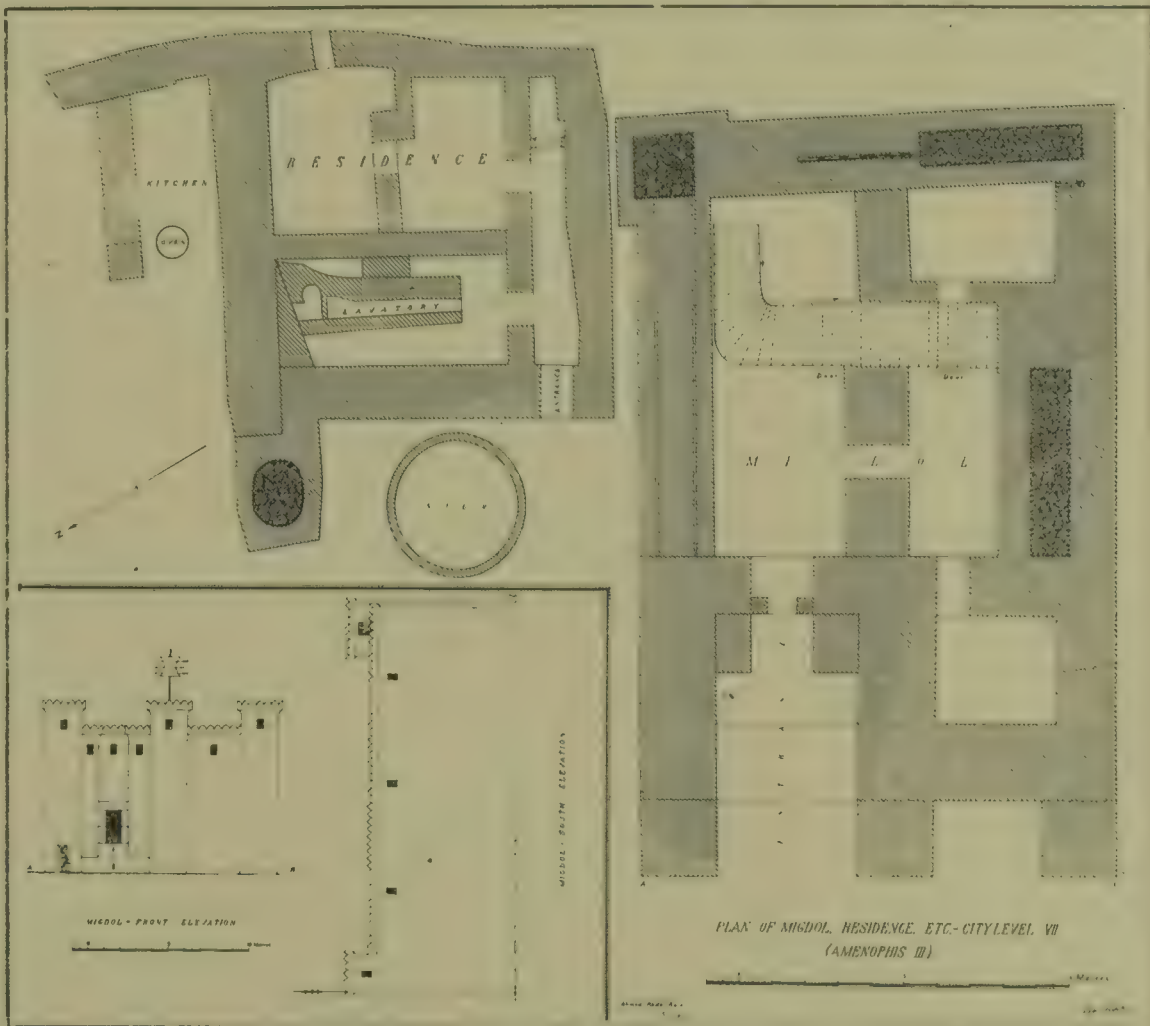
It is rather unfortunate that the whole of the south-western corner of the *migdol* should have been destroyed by the builders of two stone walls, of Roman and Byzantine date respectively; but the missing portions can be restored on the plan with some probability. The L-shaped wall in the room in the north-eastern corner is evidently the base of a stairway leading up to the outer wall at the south, and has so been restored on our plan. (This southern wall is very thick near the stairway, no doubt to allow of the assembling of soldiers on its top.) There were about thirty-eight steps in all, the topmost about 25 ft. from the floor level below. Therefore, allowing for a knee-high narrow parapet, we see that the outer walls of the structure were approximately 30 ft. in height. The average width of the outer walls is 7 ft. 7 in., which is much greater than that of any Canaanite walls ever found before on the tell. In three places right inside the outer walls themselves, namely, at the north-eastern corner, the south-eastern corner, and the middle of the southern wall, were found rectangular hollow places filled with huge undressed stones, which were, of course, employed to strengthen the walls and to prevent breaching. A long narrow slot in the outer eastern wall, and a smaller slot in the outer wall to the west of the hollow place in the south-eastern corner, may have contained pieces of wood for further strengthening the building. The north wall of the *migdol* consists for the most part of a large inner wall with a narrow wall built almost touching it on either side; this peculiar feature has not been observed elsewhere.

All the walls of the fort consist of sun-dried bricks resting upon heavy foundations of undressed stones, usually basalt. The bricks were generally laid header by header; most of them measured 3 ft. 6 in. in length, 1 ft. 9 in. in width, and 6 in. in height. A few of them had the impressions on their bases of the dried reeds upon which they were placed in the brickmaker's field while in a plastic condition (Fig. 3 on page 1094). The custom of placing bricks on reeds also obtained in Mesopotamia. Somewhere above the fort must have been fixed its emblem, namely, a target attached to a pole and pierced by three arrows. A cylinder seal bearing this emblem was actually found in the Southern Temple of Rameses II., in the 1925 season, and we have used its design in restoring the standard above the Amenophis *migdol* on our elevations of the building.

The *migdol* was doubtless meant to form the last place of refuge in the fort for the commandant and his troops in case the outer fortification walls were breached. No traces of outer walls have as yet been found in the Amenophis III. level, although we know of them in the Rameses II. level. Some day we may be lucky enough to find the name of the commandant of the *migdol*, even as we found that of the commandant of the fort in the time of Rameses II., whose full titles were: "Overseer of soldiers, commander of the bowmen of the Lord of the Two Lands (i.e., Pharaoh), royal scribe, great steward, Rameses-Wear-Khesh, the son of the fan-bearer at the right hand of the king, chief of the bowmen, overseer of foreign countries, Thothmes." Many of the troops in the fort of Amenophis III. doubtless consisted of Mediterranean mercenaries—the Sherdenen and others—who were officered by Egyptians. These mercenaries were buried in anthropoid pottery sarcophagi in the great cemetery to the north of the tell.

From various Egyptian papyri and ostraka we learn that the life of an ordinary Egyptian soldier, particularly in Palestine and Syria, was not at all a pleasant one: "Come, let me tell thee," reads an exhortation to schoolboys, comparing the pleasant life of a scribe with that of various other professions, "how woefully fareth the soldier. . . . He is awakened, when an hour hath gone by, and he is driven like an ass. He worketh until the sun goeth down. . . . He is hungry. . . . he is dead while yet alive." "Come, let me tell thee how the soldier fareth, the oft-belaboured, when he is brought, while yet a child, to be shut up in the barracks. He receiveth a burning blow on his body, a ruinous blow on his eye. . . . He is battered and bruised with flogging. Come, let me tell thee how he goeth to Palestine, and how he marcheth over the mountains.

no people to make bricks, and there is no straw in the district [cf. Exodus, v, 7-18, about the difficulties experienced by the Israelites in gathering straw for the bricks]. . . . I spend the day gazing at what is in the sky, as though I were watching birds. Mine eye glanceth furtively at the road, in order to go up to Palestine. I pass the night under trees that bear no fruit to eat. . . . The gnat (mosquito?) is there in the twilight . . . and it sucketh at every vein. . . . There are two hundred large dogs here, and three hundred wolf-hounds, in all, five hundred, which stand ready every day at the door of the house whenever I go out, because they smelt the *seber* (a liquid?) when the jar was opened. However, have I not got the little wolf-hound of Teherhu, the royal scribe, here in the house? And he delivereth me from them. At every hour,



A STRONGHOLD OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS OF AMENOPHIS III. IN PALESTINE OVER 3000 YEARS AGO: A PLAN OF THE CANAANITE *MIGDOL* (FORT-TOWER) DISCOVERED IN BEISAN, WITH THE COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS (TOP LEFT), AND A CIRCULAR GRANARY (SILO)—A VIEW LOOKING EAST BY SOUTH (SEE ARROW ON LEFT POINTING NORTH).

The *migdol* and the adjoining structures, as shown above, are described in detail in the accompanying article. The side of the buildings shown at the top in the above plan are referred to as the east side, that on the left as the north side, and so on. In the left-hand corner of the above illustration are shown the elevations of the western and southern walls of the *migdol*, as they stood in the time of Amenophis III., about 1400 B.C. In the ground plans, restorations are indicated by broken lines; brickwork by oblique hatching; and stonework by cross hatching. The maximum west to east length of the *migdol*, including the towers, is 76 ft. 10 in., and without the towers, 68 ft. 7 in. The maximum width from north to south is 50 ft. 5 in. A ramp of beaten earth or stone doubtless once led up to the entrance, which measures inside, at the wider part, 14 ft. 4 in., and at the narrower part (i.e., at the actual door, but not including the door-jambs), 6 ft. 3 in.—[By Courtesy of Dr. Alan Rowe. Copyright.]

His bread and his water are borne upon his shoulder like the load of an ass. . . . If he cometh back to Egypt, he is like wood that the worm eateth. He is sick and becometh bedridden." "The soldier, when he goeth up to Palestine, hath no staff and no sandals. He knoweth not whether he is dead or alive, by reason of the lions. The foe lieth hidden in the scrub, and the enemy standeth ready for battle. The soldier marcheth, and crieth out to his god: 'Come to me and deliver me!'"

Even for the Egyptian officers, the life in Palestine, or on the frontier between that country and Egypt, does not seem to have been an enviable one. The Papyrus Anastasi, for instance, contains the laments of a certain officer, who had to erect buildings on this frontier (probably somewhere near the site of the modern Kantarah), but who could do no work owing to the fact that, as he says in his own words: "I am without equipment. There are

whensoever I sally forth, he is with me as guide upon the road. As soon as he barketh I run to undo the bolt. 'Isheb' is the name of [another] wolf-hound, red, with a long tail. He goeth by night into the stalls of the cattle. He beginneth with the largest first, for he maketh no distinction whatsoever when he is fierce. God will deliver whom He will from this fire (i.e., heat), which is here and which hath no compassion." Well may we believe that during the summer months the soldiers in the Beth-shan garrison often expressed sentiments similar to those contained in the last sentence!

Perhaps the most important and certainly the most quaint object from the *migdol* consists of a small jar in the form of a squatting, pot-bellied man, not unlike the Egyptian deities Bes or Ptah-Seker in appearance, with his hands in front of him holding the spout (Fig. 5, page 1094). Traces of a finger impression of the potter are visible on the top of the

(Continued on page 1203.)



BEISAN DISCOVERIES: 3000-YEAR-OLD RELICS.  
"TOBY" JUGS; A RECORD OF "RUDDY BEINGS."



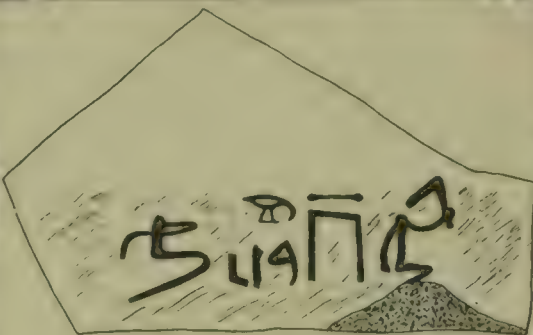
1. A GREEN JASPER CAT AMULET: AN ANIMAL SACRED TO THE GODDESS WEBASTET, OF BUBASTOS (PI-BE SETH IN EZEKIEL).



3. BROKEN BRICKS WITH IMPRESSIONS OF REEDS ON WHICH THEY WERE PUT TO DRY (FROM THE SETI I. LEVEL 1313-1292 B.C.)



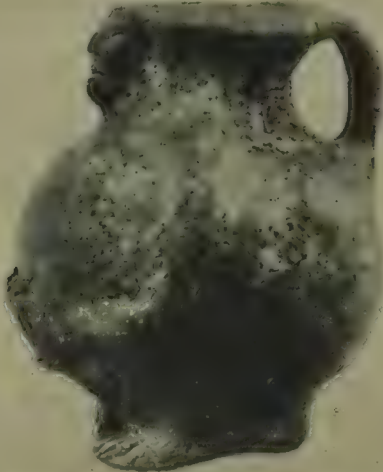
4. A BRONZE FIGURINE—PROBABLY TESHUB, THE HITTITE STORM GOD, IN CONICAL CAP, HOLDING AN AXE IN HIS LEFT HAND.



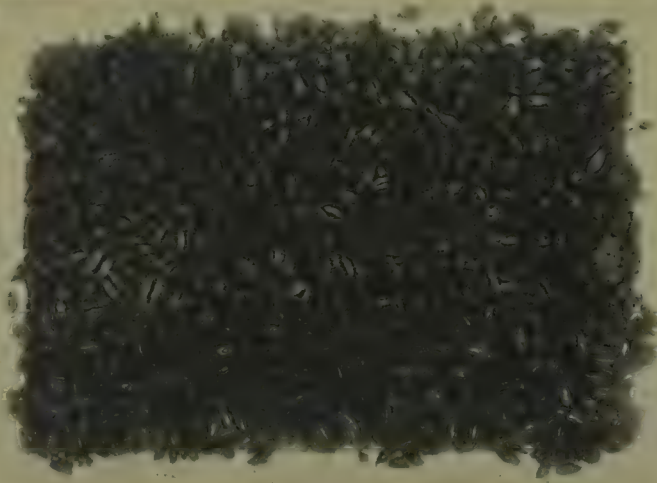
Hieroglyphic transcript of the hieratic



2. A POTSHERD WITH HIERATIC INSCRIPTION—"THE FIEND IN THE HOUSE OF THE RUDDY BEINGS" TRANSCRIBED BELOW INTO HIEROGLYPHICS.



5. AKIN TO THE BEISAN CULT OBJECT OF "TOBY" JUG TYPE, WITH HEAD OF THE DWARF GOD, BES, ILLUSTRATED IN OUR ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 26, 1927: A JAR SHAPED AS A SQUATTING MAN HOLDING THE SPOUT WITH BOTH HANDS.



6. CORN OVER 3200 YEARS OLD! A QUANTITY OF GRAIN FOUND DURING THE EXCAVATIONS AT BEISAN, IN THE SETI I. LEVEL (1313-1292 B.C.), PERHAPS STORED FOR AN EGYPTIAN GARRISON.



7. INSIDE THE GREAT SILO AT BEISAN: A HUGE GRANARY THAT HELD ABOUT 9270 GALLONS (MODERN MEASURE).



8. AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE SILO IN THE COURTYARD OF THE COMMANDANT'S QUARTERS BESIDE THE MIGDOL AT BEISAN: AN ENORMOUS CYLINDRICAL BRICK GRANARY, WITH AN INTERNAL DIAMETER OF 12 TO 13 FT. AND 11 FT. 5 IN. DEEP.

These remarkably interesting objects found at Beisan are described (all but No. 6) by Dr. Alan Rowe in his article on page 1093, and the above photographs are numbered to correspond with his references. The description of No. 2, which, for convenience, we detach from the article, is as follows: "Egyptian scribes and craftsmen must have been installed in the fort. We have actually found the handiwork of one of these very scribes, for on a potsherd from the corridor west of the commandant's residence was written in black ink, in the hieratic character, the following part of a religious text: *Seby en Per-Deshrut*, i.e., 'The Fiend in the House of the Ruddy Beings.' The 'Fiend' is, of course, the god Set, or

Sutekh, and the 'Ruddy Beings' are his associates. Among these associates were the hippopotamus, pig, crocodile, and serpent. A model of a hippopotamus, coloured a bright red, came from the Early Seti level on the tell in 1926. . . . In Chapter clxxxii of 'The Theban Recension of the Book of the Dead,' Set is actually referred to as the 'Ruddy One.' In Chapter xcvi the deceased says, 'I have made Suti (i.e., Set) to be at peace by means of offerings (?) made to the god Aker and to the Ruddy Beings.' Chapters cxli and cxlviii mention the 'Dweller in the Temple of the Ruddy Beings.' Many other references to 'Ruddy Beings' in 'The Book of the Dead' might be given."



# EGYPT'S HOLD ON PALESTINE ABOUT 1400 B.C.: BEISAN DISCOVERIES.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF DR. ALAN ROWE, FIELD DIRECTOR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY MUSEUM EXPEDITION TO PALESTINE  
(SEE HIS ARTICLE ON PAGE 1093 AND FURTHER PHOTOGRAPHS ON OPPOSITE PAGE).

THE ACTUAL  
REMAINS OF THE  
ANCIENT FORTRESS  
(SHOWN IN THE  
GROUND PLAN  
ON P. 1093) OCCUPIED  
BY A GARRISON OF  
EGYPTIAN TROOPS  
SOME 3300 YEARS  
AGO:  
FOUNDATIONS OF THE  
MIGDOL OF THE  
AMENOPHIS III.  
LEVEL AT BEISAN—  
A VIEW LOOKING  
EAST, SHOWING  
(FOREGROUND)  
THE ENTRANCE, AND  
(LEFT BACKGROUND)  
THE SOUTH PART  
OF THE  
COMMANDANT'S  
QUARTERS.



THE SUPPOSED RESIDENCE OF THE EGYPTIAN COMMANDANT AT BEISAN UNDER AMENOPHIS III.: REMAINS OF THE BUILDING SHOWN IN THE GROUND PLAN  
(ON PAGE 1093) ADJOINING THE MIGDOL, SHOWING (IN FOREGROUND) THE COURTYARD AND CIRCULAR GRANARY AT THE WESTERN END.

In order to correlate Dr. Alan Rowe's description more closely with his illustrations, we have detached from his article (given on page 1093) the following passages dealing with the above two photographs. He writes: "The *migdol* of Amenophis III. (1411—1314 B.C.) is rectangular in shape, with its entrance at the west. The entrance was originally flanked by two towers, only the northern one of which is now intact. A similar tower must also have stood at the south-western corner of the fort, a little to the right of the tower guarding the southern part of the entrance. Supporting towers such as these are a feature of all Canaanite *migdols*. But whereas the flanking towers of the Rameses II. fort

on the tell are separated from the main building, the towers of the Amenophis *migdol* are actually attached to the walls. . . . As will be seen from the plan and photographs, the brick building which we suppose to have been the quarters of the fort commandant adjoins the northern side of the *migdol*. This residence, as we will, therefore, call it, consists of a rectangular structure with a corridor and three rooms inside it; there is a kitchen on its northern side, and an open courtyard containing an enormous granary (silo) on its western side. Excluding the outside kitchen, and the small wall strengthened by stones projecting to the north of the silo, the residence measures about 40 ft. each way."



## THE DOG'S OWN WORLD—"A CONTINUUM OF ODOROUS OBJECTS."

WITH SPECIAL RELATION TO "FELLOW," THE GERMAN SHEEP-DOG THAT IS EXPERT IN ANSWERING "CUES."

A condensation of an article by Professor C. J. WARDEN, of the Animal Laboratory, Department of Psychology, Columbia University. By courtesy of the "Scientific American."

ALMOST everyone has wondered at times what sort of a world his favourite dog or other familiar pet lives in. Naturalists and philosophers have indulged in endless speculation regarding the matter, and numerous attempts have been made to draw realistic pictures of just how the world must seem to infra-human forms.

In general, two opposing principles have guided such speculations. Some writers have followed the

In discussing the world of the dog we may well begin with the sense of smell, for the common assumption is quite true that the dog lives predominantly in a world of odorous objects. More tests have been made on olfactory sensitivity than upon any other of the senses. The common belief that the dog possesses a much more acute sense of smell than does man has been in general upheld by tests. There is nothing mysterious, however, in the unusual ability of the dog to trail game, or man himself, as in the case of the bloodhound. The organ of smell is highly developed, as are also the olfactory lobes of the brain. Naturally, the animal makes use of the more highly developed sensory mechanism, and thus comes by force of habit to make exceedingly fine discriminations as compared with those of the other less-developed senses.

The dog follows the trail to leeward when the wind is blowing. Trails a few hours old are not easily followed, since the odorous substance left by the foot of the animal tends to diffuse until it becomes wholly dissipated in the air. It was accidentally discovered in the laboratory that the dog can detect which of two electric grids is charged, presumably by the slight amount of ozone given off in the one case, and thus avoid stepping upon the charged plate and getting a shock.

It is now definitely known that the dog does not see very well, probably possesses no colour vision, and hence sees everything as some shade of grey. The dog is somewhat inferior to man in distinguishing between the intensity of two lights, and very much inferior in the matter of discriminating between objects of different sizes and shapes. The dog is extremely far-sighted, and apparently uses vision mainly in making gross reactions to distant, moving objects. Sight thus plays a secondary rôle in the adjustment of the animal to the external world, whereas it is of primary importance in the space-world of man.

The auditory capacity of the dog appears to be quite similar to that of man in so far as ordinary sounds are concerned. And here the question arises as to what use the dog can make of the spoken language of man. There can be no doubt but that the dog can learn to distinguish between the sounds represented by different spoken words which may come to serve as cues for specific forms of activity. The most outstanding instance of such ability so far noted is that of the German shepherd male, "Fellow," whose ability along this line was recently subjected to critical tests in the animal laboratory at Columbia.

Mr. Herbert, owner of "Fellow," has talked to the dog for several years past, very much as one talks to a child during the earlier months of taking on language. The dog is now able to perform scores of requests, or commands, when given in a purely hit-and-miss order, with his master quite out of sight behind a screen, or in another room. He can also

do very well at retrieving a particular object upon request when required to go into another room and pick it out from among three objects placed in a row.

As is well known, the supposedly mathematical stunts performed on the stage by dogs, horses, and other animals involve nothing more than a highly developed ability to react to minute gestures, or changes in facial expression, often unconsciously exhibited by the trainer. The feat of "Fellow" went far beyond anything of this sort. That the dog can make use of human speech-sounds need not mean that he can understand language in the sense in which an adult human being does. Nevertheless, the formation of associations between vocal sounds and specific objects and actions must certainly be one of the first steps in the process of taking on language in childhood. "Fellow," at any rate, has come to associate human speech-sounds with definite objects and modes of response, and hence the language of his master enters in an important manner into his world.

How does the dog compare in intelligence with other species of animals? The training and testing



"FELLOW" UNDERGOING A PSYCHOLOGICAL TEST: PROFESSOR WARDEN AND THE FAMOUS GERMAN SHEEP-DOG.

tack of humanising the so-called "mental life" of animals, and particularly the higher mammals. Others have sought to interpret their behaviour along narrowly mechanistic lines, holding it to be very different indeed from the higher mental life and behaviour of the genus *homo*.

Speculations of this sort are no longer held in good repute by sober scientists. Animal psychologists have long since ceased to trouble themselves about matters pertaining to the subjective life of lower organisms. They now speak of the behaviour of the animal to the various sorts of stimuli that together constitute the animal's environment, after the manner of the behaviourist in human psychology.

They are interested in finding out what stimuli arouse the organism and how it responds to such stimuli, since such knowledge will lead to the ability to predict and control its behaviour—and this is the primary purpose of psychology. It is, indeed, quite possible to give a comprehensive psychological account of an animal without appealing in any way to human mentalistic terms.

There is no better way to get an understanding of this new psychological principle than to see just how it is applied in a given case. And we have chosen the dog for purposes of illustration because of the general interest in this species. What do we know concerning the ability of the dog to see, hear, smell, and in other ways sense the objects which constitute its everyday world? How does the world of dog and man differ in so far as they live in a common world? What evidence of intelligence, using that term in a broadly biological sense, does the dog exhibit in fitting into the somewhat arbitrary scheme of man's life? To what extent, if at all, does the dog understand and make use of the system of symbolic stimuli which is represented in human language?

In the first place, we must recognise the fact that different breeds of dogs differ markedly in respect to any one of a number of capacities. Certain breeds, for example, are superior to others in visual, auditory, or olfactory capacity, and most certainly in general intelligence. Not only so, but individuals within any one breed differ in these respects much more widely than is commonly supposed. It is very difficult, therefore, to make a generalisation regarding a given capacity that will be more than approximately true for the canine species as a whole. This difficulty is greatly enhanced by the fact that the tests for one capacity have been made on one breed, and the tests for another capacity on another breed.



BROUGHT UP AS THE CHILDREN OF INTELLIGENT PEOPLE ARE BROUGHT UP: "FELLOW," WHO REACTS TO A WIDE VARIETY OF SPOKEN LANGUAGE, ASSOCIATING CERTAIN SOUNDS WITH DEFINITE RESPONSES.



WITH THE MASTER WHO HAS TALKED TO HIM FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST AS ONE TALKS TO A DEVELOPING CHILD: "FELLOW"; AND MR. JACOB HERBERT, OF DETROIT, WHO CLAIMS MUCH FOR HIS DOG; BUT NOT, OF COURSE, THAT HE REASONS IN THE SAME WAY AS HUMAN BEINGS.

of such a complex animal along systematic lines requires a large amount of time, almost infinite patience, and a well-equipped laboratory. At the present time no really adequate laboratory for such animals as the dog exists anywhere, except, perhaps, that of Pavlov in Russia.

Such tests as the psychologists have made, in spite of the serious handicap of lack of adequate laboratory facilities, suggest that the dog is probably one of the most intelligent of the higher mammals. Even an ordinary dog can solve problems requiring the successive operation of several simple mechanical devices, or finding the shortest way through a complicated maze in order to secure food. There is some evidence for supposing that the dog is far superior to the cat in intelligence, and not far below the raccoon and the monkey.

By intelligence we mean the ability of the animal to adjust itself to a changing environment, indicating the capacity to profit by experience. In comparing the world of dog and man, the most important difference, aside from the obvious point of general intelligence level, would seem to be the predominance of smell in the dog, and of sight in man. The dog's world presents a continuum of odorous objects, indistinctly seen and colourless, while the world of man is a panorama of colourful objects, more clearly outlined but for the most part altogether odourless.

The fact that the dog is extremely far-sighted should warn us against punishing him for mistakes that he cannot help making. Perhaps the dog makes more use of hearing than of sight, and if so would differ in this respect also from his master. Further studies ought to be made to see how far his ability to distinguish human speech-sounds can be carried. It is useless to attempt to train the dog to "talk," since his vocal equipment is unsuited to the making of articulate sounds.



# DIFFERING MARKEDLY IN CAPACITIES: DWELLERS IN THE DOG'S WORLD.

REPRODUCTIONS FROM ORIGINAL ETCHINGS BY LUCY DAWSON; BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. ARTHUR GRETOREX, OF GRAFTON STREET, THE PRINT PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN WORKS OF ART.



"CONFIDENCES."



"A WISE RETREAT."



"JUDY."



"TWO'S COMPANY."



"MISCHIEF."



SCOTTISH TERRIERS.



"BLACK AND WHITE."

As to the world of the dog, as opposed to the world of man, Professor Warden, of Columbia University, points out in the article given opposite that the dog lives predominantly in a world of odorous objects. He remarks, further, that it is now known that the dog does not see very well, and that, as it probably possesses no colour vision, it sees everything as some shade of grey. Also, it is inferior to man in distinguishing between the intensity of two lights, and very much inferior in discriminating between objects of different sizes and shapes. The dog is extremely far-sighted. Sight plays a secondary rôle in its life. Its auditory capacity is quite similar to that of man in so far as ordinary sounds are concerned.

In view of the fact that, on the opposite page, we discuss the world of the dog, by means of an article by Professor C. J. Warden, it is interesting to give these reproductions of some of the very excellent and most attractive etchings by Lucy Dawson which are to be seen at the Galleries of Messrs. Greateorex, of Grafton Street; this, particularly, as they show several breeds; for, as our authority asks: "What evidence of intelligence, using that term in a broadly biological sense, does the dog exhibit in fitting into the somewhat arbitrary scheme of man's life? To

what extent, if at all, does a dog understand and make use of the system of symbolic stimuli which is represented in human language? . . . In the first place, we must recognise the fact that different breeds of dogs differ markedly in respect of any one of a number of capacities. . . . Not only so, but individuals within any one breed differ . . . much more widely than is commonly supposed. It is very difficult, therefore, to make a generalisation regarding a given capacity that will be more than approximately true for the canine species as a whole."





# In the CHRISTMAS SHOP WINDOWS

The two entertaining "young visitors" on the left will bring joy to many nursery folk this year. They are soft and unbreakable. The "Frisly Doll" is dressed in coral colour, and can be obtained for 3s. 6d., while "Baby Puck," in a suit of green, costs 3s. At Gamages, Holborn, E.C., the home of toys and games.

Gay little trifles from Boots, in Regent Street, W. The hat-stand on the right has a most enchanting little lady's head, emerging from a ruff of ostrich feathers. She costs only 2s. 11d., and next is one of the pretty flower-trimmed powder puffs which can be obtained at all prices, and in every colour of the rainbow.

Beautiful handkerchiefs on the left in linen and lace at Walpole Bros., 89, New Bond Street, W. They include one with a coloured centre and hand-appliqued border costing 1s. 11d.; another with a border of white embroidered with spots and veining, price 2s. 3d.; a third hand-embroidered with a hand-rolled hem, obtainable for 25s. the dozen; and the fourth with a reproduction filet lace border, 1s. 11d. each.

A very novel substitute for a Christmas card, and one which will please every woman, is the decorative "Black Japanese" canister on the right containing the famous U.K. tea. These are obtainable in sizes containing 6, 7, and 10 lb., and may be seen at the United Kingdom Tea Company, 1, Paul Street, E.C.

A bottle of the famous "Peerless" Erasmic perfume (on the left), from 5s. 6d., with a crystal jar filled with bath salts from the same firm, will please a great many friends who love delicate scents and toilet luxuries.

Beautiful bags from J. C. Vickery, Regent Street, W., are sketched on the right. The first is in black silk exquisitely embroidered and mounted in gilt studded with blue stones; the second is in black silk and gold tissue stripes, hand-embroidered in gold and silver.

Well made, perfectly fitting gloves please everyone. Those on the left include a pair in washable cape with laced edgings (price 18s. 9d.); and below are fur-trimmed gauntlets lined with wool. From a large choice at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, S.W.

There is a delicious array of Christmas fare at Mackie's, the famous Edinburgh firm whose London address is at the Oxford Street end of the Edgware Road. In addition to hampers and boxes of chocolates such as those on the right, they have Christmas cakes and goodies galore from over the Border.

Presents that will last a lifetime come from Elkingtons, 20, Regent Street, W. One is the fitted dressing-case, just below, and the Elkington plate claret-jug, which costs £5 7s. 6d. This firm are renowned for the wonderful qualities of their plate and silverware.

On the right are appropriate suggestions from Waring and Gillows, Oxford Street, W. The fire-screen is in hide with a Tudor rose in antique gilt, and the mirror has the frame in carved oak in an antique design. There are countless other possibilities here.

Below are suggestions for newly married friends, from Hamptons, Pall Mall East, S.W. The amusing little lamp is in mottled jade, green and gold, and costs only 13s. 6d. The cushion is in appliqué artificial silk taffeta filled with down, price 58s. 6d. There are many appropriate gifts obtainable from this firm.

Useful presents for either sex are those on the right, which come from Mappin and Webb, 158, Oxford Street, W. The morocco leather "attaché-dressing" case has sterling silver fittings. On the right is a cocktail shaker of Prince's plate, costing only 18s. 6d.



## A CADDIE'S CAREER.



### "THE CLUB COLLECTOR."

Bowed like a weary camel with the hump,  
 "Wee Angus" plods behind Professor Chump,  
 This world-famed Specialist on Butterflies  
 Amasses clubs of every shape and size—  
 Odd implements in stages of decay,  
 Fill overburdened Angus with dismay.

Forever in a Bunker or the Rough,  
 The Great Professor's golf is morbid stuff.  
 His "stance" and "grip" are feeble as his jokes  
 And yet he has the perfect taste in Smokes—  
 "Wee Angus," pausing for a moment's rest,  
 Thanks Heaven his Charge collects—Abdulla's Best.

F. R. HOLMES.

# ABDULLA

## SUPERB CIGARETTES

Give Abdulla Cigarettes at Christmas: 5s. to £4 : 4





THE wise collector, not blessed with a superabundance of this world's goods, will consider carefully the trend of his market and apply his energies and his funds to the acquisition of things which are, for the moment, just outside the ruling fashion. In this way treasures may be got "good chepe," and a store laid up that will be greatly comforting when the inevitable wheel of fortune makes another turn. One of these opportunities seems now to be present. Recent fashion has put down, to some extent, from their former estate the enamelled porcelains of the eighteenth century. The results of recent research and the welcome they have received from the interested public make it impossible that the dogma of a writer of less than twenty years ago should now hold good, that "it was within a period of barely a century—say, from 1680 to 1770—that



FIG. 2. A CIRCULAR DISH OF CANTON ENAMEL, WITH A SCENE OF LADIES AND CHILDREN IN A FORMAL GARDEN.—CH'EN LUNG PERIOD. (DIAMETER, 30 INCHES.)

the great triumphs of the Chinese potter were confined." The enamels on copper to which is conveniently applied the name of Canton, the chief centre of their manufacture and distribution, were, so to speak, an offshoot of the enamelled porcelains of the period; and they have, perhaps, slipped aside from the track of fashion even more than the latter. No doubt they will, in due course, recover what ground has been lost; and, in any case, they have attractions and interests of their own which well deserve attention.

The origin of these enamels is, so far as regards documents, somewhat obscure; but there is no doubt that the inspiration, as to method and, to a limited extent, as to subject, came from the painted enamels of Limoges. They are, and have since their beginnings, been known to the Chinese as *yang ts'ü*, "foreign porcelain," porcelain enamelled in colours being named *yang ts'ai*, "foreign colours," a term generally applied to the so-called *famille rose* group. Mr. R. L. Hobson has drawn attention to a Chinese account of the ware, dated 1815, in which it is stated to be made "in the land of Kuli" (i.e., Calicut), no doubt one of the ports from which European models were transhipped for imitation by the Chinese. At the same time, there is little doubt that the Jesuit Fathers who played so large a part in introducing to China, under the patronage of the Emperor K'ang Hsi, the European arts and sciences, were also responsible to a considerable extent for the inception of the art. Numerous examples exist, in enamelled porcelain as well as copper, of Chinese versions of Christian subjects—an ingenious and effective method of propaganda.

Landscapes of unmistakable Italian character are also to be found. In the Shanghai Exhibition of 1908 there was a particularly fine incense-burner, the central decoration of which was a river scene, on one bank being a village with a typical Italian church tower and persons in European costume. This was then described as Peking enamel; and, although

## A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS: CANTON ENAMELS.

By Lieut.-Colonel E. F. STRANGE, C.B.E., Late Keeper in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Canton was certainly the principal seat of the industry, there is no reason to suppose that it was exclusively carried on at that place. In the same collection was a large fish-bowl, with a party of Europeans in the costume of the middle of the eighteenth century, at a picnic in a garden on the shore of a lake. This was eighteen inches in height. Both are of the Ch'ien Lung period. No one could mistake these for anything but Chinese work, in spite of their transparent imitation of Western themes; but at least one well-known case is on record involving a copy of a piece of Limoges enamel, described by Bushell as "a most deceptive imitation, both in shape and decoration," of an original by the Limoges enameller, Jean Laudin, even to an exact reproduction of his mark. This was in the colours of the *famille verte*; and one wonders if any more of these ingenious forgeries—they are nothing less—are now receiving undue honour in the private collections of Europe and America.

In addition to these somewhat specialised classes of the ware, considerable quantities were made purely for export, and to some extent in accordance with European ideas so far as regards shape and purpose. For instance, a tea-service might comprise urn and teapot of enamelled copper, and the set be completed with egg-shell porcelain appropriately decorated with enamel colours. Decoration in the *famille rose* style was, indeed, sometimes identical on copper and on porcelain; and it is evident that the application of the enamel, at all events, was often the product of the same Canton workshop. It is, of course, well known that large quantities of undecorated porcelain were sent from the great centre of Ching-tê Chên to be completed at Canton, the chief port of export to foreign countries.

Europe was not the only market for these wares. In the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, is a cinerary urn and cover of Canton enamel, decorated with scrolls and Buddhist deities amid flames, in the style characteristic of the somewhat coarse porcelain enamelled in colours for the Siamese market, which is by no means uncommon. The museum also has a large oblong salver, with an inscription in Armenian embodying the date 1776.



FIG. 4. A TRAY OF CANTON ENAMEL, WITH LANDSCAPE IN CLASSICAL STYLE.—CH'EN LUNG PERIOD. (7 INCHES SQUARE.)

India and Persia also provided markets. We reproduce (Fig. 1) a fine example of a wine-ewer made for the latter country. The body of this is of a pale mauve tint, with a phoenix in shaded blue in the centre of each side, placed among arabesque flowers and foliage in the *famille rose* colours. The spout, handle, and lower band of the neck are in blue on a white ground, the upper part being similarly decorated in red, with a dividing band of emerald-green having foliated scrolls in imperial yellow. The height of this rare example is eighteen inches.

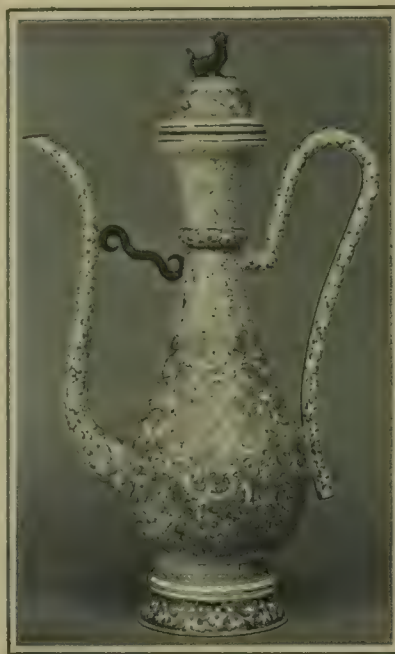


FIG. 1. A WINE-EWER OF CANTON ENAMEL, MADE FOR THE PERSIAN MARKET, WITH THE FINIAL IN THE SHAPE OF A BRONZE KYLIN.—CH'EN LUNG PERIOD. (HEIGHT, 18 INCHES.)

The cake-basket illustrated in Fig. 3 is a remarkable specimen of the skill and ingenuity of the Cantonese craftsman. The nicely graded side in imitation basket-work is, on the upper surface, coloured pale yellow mottled with brown, and, below, pale green similarly relieved. The centre supplies a beautiful demonstration of the Chinese love of floral ornament, of its clever distribution to fill the space, and of the remarkable skill with which the natural beauties of the chosen flowers are retained in a panel of pure decoration. The group of flowers is very comprehensive, including—to indicate only a few—the tree-peony, rose, convolvulus, passion-flower, iris, aster, etc., as well as the symbolical Three Fruits (*san kuo*) emblematical of the Three Abundances—of Years, of Sons, and of Happiness. The basket is 13½ in. in diameter, and 3½ in. in depth. The heavily gilded metal rim and handle are original.

One must not, however, stress too severely the influence of foreign markets. Although enamels on

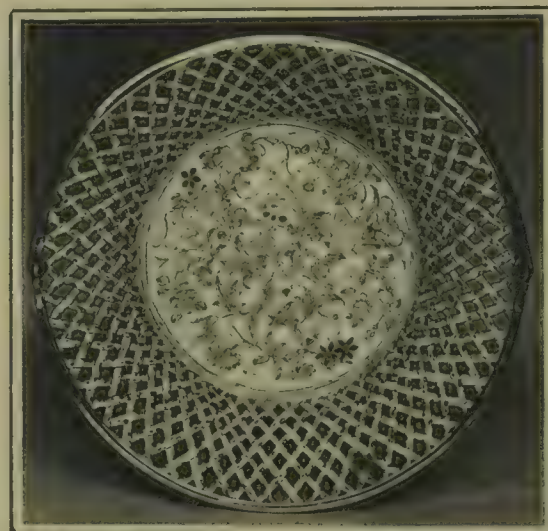


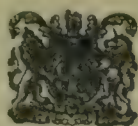
FIG. 3. A CAKE-BASKET OF CANTON ENAMEL, THE RIM AND HANDLE HEAVILY GILDED.—CH'EN LUNG PERIOD. (DIAMETER, 13½ INCHES; HEIGHT, 3½ INCHES.)

copper never had, in China, quite the estimation given to enamelled porcelain, its vogue among cultured Chinese was good enough to have produced work in the real national taste of the period. For instance, Fig. 4, a tray seven inches square (a form unusual in Canton enamels of this size), has a characteristic landscape in classical style, with mountains, eccentrically shaped rocks, trees, water, and buildings, the human element being indicated by the sails, partly seen, of two fishing-boats. The outer border has conventional foliage in black and gold on a pale pink ground with four panels of imperial yellow each containing a dragon cloud-form in shaded blue. The key-pattern is blue on a white ground, and the inner border pink also on white.

Fig. 2 is a representative type of a figure-subject—one of the most popular in almost all branches of Chinese decorative art—a party of ladies with children playing games in a garden, with pavilions, trees, and a lotus-pond with ornamental rails. In the pond are a pair of mandarin ducks, emblematic of marriage felicity. This dish is of quite unusual size, no less than thirty inches in diameter; and on its back is a long poem painted under the glaze. We have also noted a few "snuff-bottles" in Canton enamel.

[Continued on page 1108.]





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## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS (Continued from Page 1098.)

The Spirit of Christmas. For some years past Johnnie Walker whisky has been specially packed at Christmas time in cases of two, three, and six bottles, as well as the all-the-year-round dozen. This year the cases have an added attraction—they are decorated with a holly design in red and green. There is also a special interest attaching to the bottles themselves, which are this season fitted with the new "J. W." stopper—a cork which requires no corkscrew. What with these new features and the old, old virtues of purity and maturity, a gift of Johnnie Walker this Christmas will be a handsome present indeed.



AN OLD FRIEND: JOHNNIE WALKER WHISKY.



A BEAUTIFUL BOX OF CHOCOLATES: MACKINTOSH'S "COACHING DAYS."

## Confectionery de Luxe.

"When we were very young," as Mr. A. A. Milne has it, our "stockings" usually contained a few sweets—rather sticky, but quite enjoyable in those days. But our grown-ups, curiously enough, never wanted to share them. How different to-day! Not only the "very young" but even the "very old" want them. "Toffee" has

become "the Sweet of all Ages," and of none is it more true than of Mackintosh's "Carnival" assortment. But it is really more than toffee—it is a glorious assortment of the famous Toffee *de luxe* in its many flavours, with the added attractions of chocolates, butter-scotch, and bon-bons. The fame of Mackintosh's, however, does not rest solely on the toffee. In the chocolate field they are also amongst the elect, and every year there is an increasing demand for the fancy boxes containing Mackintosh's chocolates. This year's selection contains boxes in silk, velvet, embroidery, and others decorated with artificial flowers and sprays, as well as hand-stencilled boxes.

## Suggestion for a Man.

Christmas presents for men have always been a difficult problem, but this year the woman who wants to give a welcome and lasting gift to husband, brother, or cousin, can give a Gillette safety razor, in one of the new attractive and neat cases. The "Tuckaway" is a small compact set, in a triple silver-plated case lined with purple satin and velvet. The razor itself is of the new improved type, triple silver-plated, with a metal box containing ten perfect double-edged blades. It can be had gold-plated at the same price—£1 1s. Then there is the "Richwood," similar to the "Tuckaway," but in a mahogany-finished wood case. For those lucky men who already possess a Gillette, the ideal gift will be a *de luxe* package of blades containing three packets of ten each, costing 13s. 6d.



A GIFT A MAN APPRECIATES: THE GILLETTE "TUCKAWAY" RAZOR.



FOR FRIENDS FAR ACROSS THE BORDER: GRANT'S "BEST PROCURABLE" WHISKY.

Three Favourite Brands. Whisky is always a sensible present to give, for it is very welcome, especially by the hospitably inclined. There are cases containing three, six, or twelve bottles of Grant's well-known "Best Procurable" brand, who are also associated with "Stand Fast," and Grant's Liqueur Scotch Whisky. They are all obtainable at home and overseas, but should any difficulty be experienced, application should be made direct to the firm at 82, Gordon Street, Glasgow, who will arrange for supplies through the local wine merchant.

## A Roulette Wheel Cigarette Cabinet.

There is nothing like roulette to set a Christmas party swinging. Ask your tobacconist to reserve you a "Turf" roulette-wheel cabinet, and see if this isn't true. Each cabinet contains two hundred "Turf" Virginias—the healthy cigarette made from tobacco aged and matured in the wood—a roulette board, brass spinning wheel, and complete table plan with full directions. The cost is only 10s. 6d. Here is a gift suggestion which will give continuous pleasure, for the roulette-wheel will amuse a wide circle of friends for a very long time to come, and the box can always be refilled.

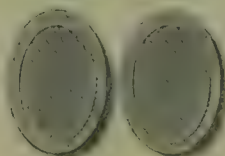
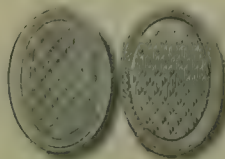
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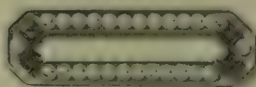
A NOVEL SUGGESTION: TURF CIGARETTES IN A ROULETTE-WHEEL BOX.



3 Gold Owls (centre one set with Blister Pearl) on Enamel-fronted Pin. £2 0 0



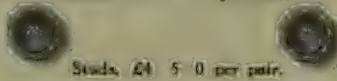
Heavy Gold Links. 9 ct. Gold £1 15 0 18 ct. Gold 3 5 0



15 ct. Gold Brooch, set Pearls and Sapphires. £4 0 0



Buttons. £7 15 0 per suite.

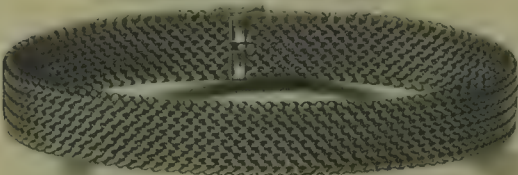


Studs. £4 5 0 per pair.

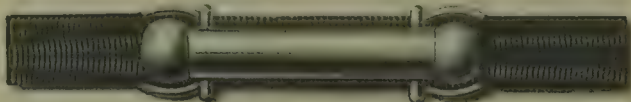


Links. £8 0 0 per pair.

Suite of Buttons, Studs, and Links in Platinum and 18 ct. Gold, with Black Onyx and Diamond centre. The suite, complete in Case £20 0 0



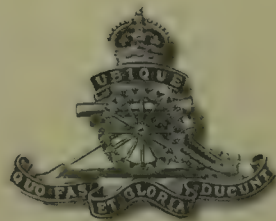
15 ct. Gold English Milanese Bracelet. £7 5 0



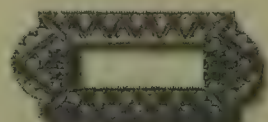
Plain Gold Telescopic Pencil on Moire Silk Wristlet, with Gold snap. £4 15 0



Solid Gold Brooch £3 0 0



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JEWELLED GIFTS AT ACCESSIBLE PRICES: AT THE PARISIAN DIAMOND COMPANY.

### Chocolates de Luxe.

Chocolates are always acceptable, but never

more so than when they are of the famous Barker and Dobson varieties. This year there are beautiful gift-boxes filled with these chocolates. For instance, the round boxes, such as the one pictured here, are

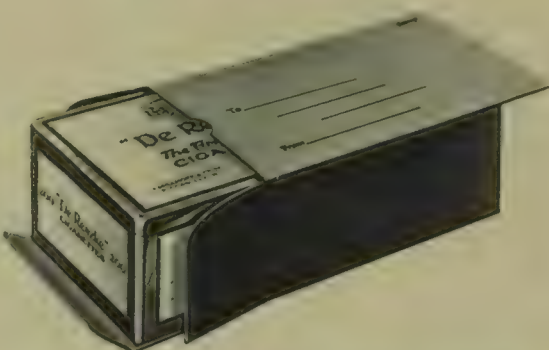


A BEAUTIFUL BOX OF BARKER AND DOBSON'S DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES.

available from 10s. upwards, according to the kind of chocolate; and oval boxes of the same type from 7s. 6d. Belmont, Verona, and Viking are the famous assortments, and all are obtainable in lovely boxes. Other handsome boxes are the ivory casket, the "Red Butterfly" and the Empress casket, which is a realistic imitation of an old design in embossed metal.

### An Easy Gift.

The problem of making sure that one's distant friends receive a little token of regard at Christmas time is much simplified if one can hit upon something ready for dispatch. Cigarettes, if they be good cigarettes, are always acceptable, and it is pleasing to find that the De Reszke people have appreciated how inconvenient can be the task of preparing multitudes of gifts for the post. A box of De Reszke cigarettes will be found one of the easiest things to give a friend this Christmas. It

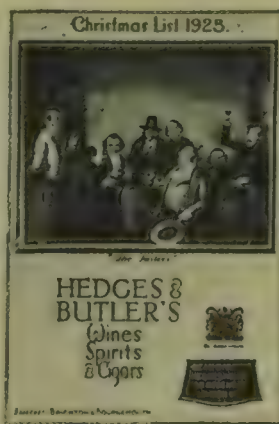


FOR FRIENDS OVERSEAS: DE RESZKE CIGARETTES, READY PACKED.

can be obtained from any tobacconist ready packed in a strong cardboard posting-case, this bearing lines on which one writes one's name and the name and address of the recipient. These gift cases of De Reszke cigarettes contain respectively 200 cigarettes for 10s., 150 for 7s. 6d., 100 for 5s., and 50 for 2s. 6d.

### Biscuits for Lunch, Tea, and Dinner.

At Christmas time there must always be an endless supply of biscuits in the house, suitable for lunch, tea, or dinner, and for



INSIDE THE COVERS OF THIS BOOK ARE MANY SOUND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS. IT IS THE LATEST LIST FROM THE FAMOUS OLD WINE HOUSE OF HEDGES AND BUTLER. IT WILL BE SENT FREE, ON APPLICATION, TO 153, REGENT STREET, W. ESTABLISHED SINCE THE DAYS OF KING CHARLES II.

complete the meal in just the right way. The decorative tins, boxes, and caskets make delightful gifts



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**IN SINGLE BOTTLES, ALSO THREE, SIX, AND  
TWELVE BOTTLE CASES FOR CHRISTMAS**



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

### FAST CARS.—THE 4½-LITRE INVICTA.

WHAT a wonderful fascination there is, after all, in driving a really fast car! I say "after all," not exactly shamefacedly, as perhaps I should, but because the world of motor-owners seem to be chiefly occupied just now in loudly declaring that speed is useless, dangerous, and unattainable on English roads, and in furtively trying to find a car which is noticeably faster than their neighbours'. And, let me remark, in explanation of the word "shamefacedly," that I regard the ability to reach and maintain high speeds (or, if you prefer a closer definition, high engine-revolution rate) as one of the most important essentials of any car you are seriously thinking of buying. With no exception of any importance, it is as true to-day as it was twenty-five years ago that no bad car can go fast for long, and that every good one should.

#### Speed the Real Test of Strength.

It is really simply a question of good materials, good design, and good construction. The quickest and easiest way to find out

whether this or that car has any or all of these essen-

tial qualities is to make it go as fast as it can for as long as possible. Some cars won't go fast, but will last a long time; others will go fast but fall to pieces at the end of a certain time. The best ones go fast all the time and "carry on" pluckily to the end. Naturally, the word "fast" means something different in every class, but every owner of average experience has a pretty fair idea of what a Twelve or a Sixteen or a Twenty should do, irrespective of the number of cylinders. It is when he buys a car which is not quite so fast as its rivals for the same life that he is buying one not quite so good.

#### The Famous "Sixty Miles an Hour."

It is, of course, perfectly true, as these charming hypocrites will continue to point out, that the ability to exceed a mile a minute is very seldom a practical asset in a motor-car used in Great Britain. Perhaps I know that as well as most owner-drivers. My work involves the testing of most cars sold in this country, year after year, and I drive, over the same test-roads, cars which dislike doing forty miles an hour, and cars which croon you to sleep at sixty—or would, if there were time—and every intermediate kind of car.

#### A Better Thing to Have.

I agree that it is very seldom indeed that the average driver, on an average British road, in average conditions, can drive at sixty miles an hour for more than a few seconds consecutively. We all know that, though some of us pretend we know better. Yet do I maintain very stoutly that, even if you never drive it to its limit, a fast car is a pleasanter possession, all things being equal, than one even only a little less fast.

Of course it is not really the ultimate speed you reach which excites you. It is the vivid acceleration from a jog-trot gait to an unobtrusive fifty miles an hour which makes you vow life is still worth while, and that you don't care how much the car costs. And when that fifty miles an hour expands, just as unobtrusively, into sixty, you know that you have got pretty well all you want in the way of motor-cars, and that all the poor sufferers in inferior machines whom you have overtaken and left far behind in a single pressure of the toe, are the people in all the world for whom you are most sorry.

**Vivid Acceleration.** That vivid acceleration is the most outstanding feature of the new 4½-litre Invicta, which I tried last week. I have,

on a few occasions, driven cars which changed their speed from twenty to fifty miles an hour in fewer seconds, but only when the cars were really special. With perhaps three exceptions (one of them has a bigger engine, another a smaller, and a third one about the same size) I have never driven a touring car with as good acceleration as this new Invicta. It is really an exciting experience. I grant you the engine is a good-sized one. Its six cylinders have a bore and stroke of 88.5 by 120.64, which means, by Treasury rating, 30-h.p.—and 30-h.p. in 1929 is a serious matter. This 30-h.p. turns into 105, at 4000 revolutions, and a very high maximum speed can be reached on the road as well as on the track. Yet I have driven cars (several of a certain category) of which it was said that they developed about 100-h.p. and whose rating was more than 30, which could not approach the performance of the Invicta.

#### Real Hill-Climbing—

I did not care in the least, while I drove this most interesting car, whether it could do 100 miles an hour or whether its b.h.p. was 100 or 1000. What fascinated me was that, with a back-axle gearing of 4½ to 1 and a weight, with a full-sized Weymann saloon, of something like 28 cwt., it could get away as if it had half the wind-resistance and half the weight. My favourite top-gear test hill was taken faster than I have ever done it before. Pebblecombe Hill, with its rapidly steeping gradient of 1 in 6, only just managed to bring her down from top to third.

#### —and Pick-Up.

The pick-up of the Invicta was really astonishing. The speed of the car dropped to about fourteen miles an hour, on top, yet when I changed (at the last possible moment, at the special request of the demonstrator) to the 6 to 1 third, the car accelerated instantly and ate up the worst of the gradient as if it were 1 in 12 instead of 1 in 6. It was a most impressive exhibition.

It is a particularly nice car to drive. The steering is light, the brakes efficient, and the gear-change one of the very best. The springing is particularly good, and the road-holding at high speed excellent. With the pneumatic upholstery of that most comfortable body, driving is entirely effortless. It is a really comfortable car in the fullest sense of the word. It is one of the very few cars which has given me a really new experience, during the past four years. It costs £985 for the chassis.

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Newton hydro-pneumatic shock absorbers costs £160. The SENIOR Saloon has Triplex Glass windscreen, untarnishable chromium plating, pneumatic upholstery and Dewandre vacuum servo brakes. It is perfectly appointed, and seats five, and yet its cost is only £260. The SIX Saloon has a large number of additional luxuries, including Triplex Glass all round at no extra cost, and a wonderful system of central lubrication operated by foot pedal under the dashboard. At £350 complete it is remarkable value.

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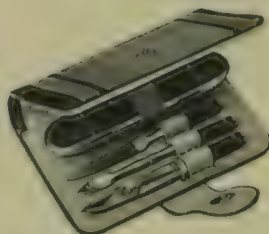
## SALOONS

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## Christmas Gifts



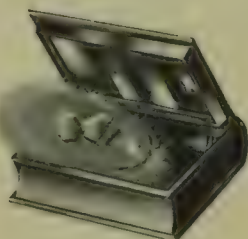
Sterling Silver and Enamel Manicure Set, complete in leather wallet-shaped case, with mirror. Suitable for Handbag.

£1 5 0



Sterling Silver-Gilt and Enamel Scent Pump, with lock action. Suitable for Handbag.

£1 4 0



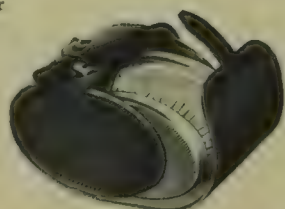
Sterling Silver-Gilt and Enamel Book-shape Powder Box with mirror in lid.

£1 15 0



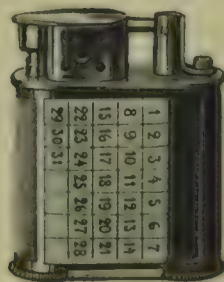
Shagreen Cigarette Box with Ivory edges to lid, ornamented with Chinese scene in lacquer. Size 4 1/2 x 4 inches.

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Two extra-heavy Sterling Silver engine-turned Military Hair Brushes, with fine quality bristles, and Tortoiseshell Comb in leather case.

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## THE "MIGDOL" OF BETH-SHAN.

(Continued from Page 1093.)

head. Among other finds in the *migdol* is a green jasper amulet of a cat (Fig. 1, page 1094), very well modelled (this was a foundation deposit).

An object of the very greatest importance found in the *migdol* is almost certainly contemporaneous with it. This consists of a small flat bronze figurine of a god wearing a conical cap, having both arms uplifted, and holding an axe in his left hand and some other object (now broken away) in his right hand (Fig. 4, page 1094). That the missing object is the emblem of lightning would seem to be fairly certain, for the god has exactly the appearance of the Hittite storm deity, Teshub, who is always depicted with both arms uplifted and bearing the axe and lightning emblem. At the back of the figurine is a horizontal nail-like projection for fixing it to a pole or other object. At the time the *migdol* was built, and in use, a certain amount of Hittite influence was passing into Palestine; for, according to the el-Amarna tablets containing the official cuneiform correspondence between Amenophis III. and Amenophis IV. of Egypt and their governors in Western Asia, the Hittites were intriguing against Egypt in Syria, and various Hittite chiefs were already in Palestine—perhaps partly as mercenaries in the Egyptian army.

Although there are no traces of any doors in the commandant's residence as it now stands, it seems almost certain that the only outer entrance was at the west end of the corridor at the south of the building. The courtyard to the west of the commandant's residence contains an enormous cylinder-shaped silo, built of bricks laid stretcher by stretcher (Figs. 7 and 8, page 1094). The floor is of bricks resting upon undressed basalt stones; there are also stones below the circular wall itself, and around most of the outside of the underground part of the structure. The present capacity of the silo amounts to 9270 modern gallons, or 8530 ancient Egyptian gallons. Although most of the silo as we see it now is underground, yet there must have been a considerable part of it (broken away by the builders of the Seti I. level) above the ground, which part, judging from the old Egyptian illustrations of silos, was dome-shaped in appearance with a small door in its top for pouring in the grain. Most of the Egyptian silos, however, seem to have been wholly above ground, and to have had, in addition to the door in the dome, another door near the base for removing the grain.

In addition to the excavations carried out in the Amenophis III. level, some work was done in the western parts of the levels of Seti I. (1313—1292 B.C.) and Rameses II. (1292—1225 B.C.) respectively. From the Seti I. level came some interesting finds.

At the time of writing we are working in the Pre-Amenophis III. level (1447—1412 B.C.) and the Thothmes III. level (1501—1447 B.C.), below the great *migdol* of Amenophis III., and have already come across some finds of the utmost importance. It is very satisfactory to be able to record that Beth-shan still keeps up its reputation of being one of the richest tells so far excavated in Palestine, and that there is every indication of many more important finds being made before the present season comes to a close at the end of the year.

## THE WORLD OF THE KINEMA.

(Continued from Page 1074.)

might best be described as club purposes. Luxurious lounges, refreshment-rooms—even, it is foreshadowed, dance-rooms—surround the kernel of the building, the theatre itself. So that patrons may spend a happy day at the "pictures," eating, resting, dancing—perhaps in the future swimming or fencing.

The Regal undoubtedly lives up to its name. It is right royally magnificent. Its creator, Mr. A. E. Abrahams, has brought to the task the experience derived from many years of close connection with theatrical and kinema enterprises, and has realised a vision of luxury and comfort that will be difficult to outshine. If the decorative scheme is rich to the point of prodigality, it is at least harmonious in its well carried-out suggestion of autumnal forest-glades. The vast auditorium is aglow with glinting lights and fabrics that respond to the electrician's skill, whilst from the loggia-like ceiling a great vine droops its opalescent grapes. Crowning excellence of all, the seating arrangements appear to me to be well-nigh perfect. Every seat commands a good view of the screen, is easily accessible, and is, moreover, the acme of comfort.

The Regal's opening programme, which has for its *pièce de résistance* "The Singing Fool," includes a delightful monkey comedy, as well as variety turns and selections contributed by a particularly fine orchestra. No picture palace would be complete without one of those magic organs that rise up out of the deep to emit every sort of sound from the tremolo of the sentimental soprano to the roar of the lion or thunder on the left. The Regal organ is a splendid specimen of its kind, and has even added a carillon of thirty-two bells to the gamut of its sounds. The organist has but to press a button and pull out a stop, and lo! the famous bells of Bruges itself could peal no finer paean of praise to the glories of the super-kinema than do the Regal bells.

## CANTON ENAMELS.

(Continued from Page 1100.)

decorated with landscapes and so on; but these are by no means common in good quality. The "snuff-bottle," it may be remarked, was originally made to hold drugs or perfumes, having a junction similar to that of the Japanese *inrō*. Its proper name is medicine-bottle (*yao p'ing*), though it was also used for snuff after the introduction of tobacco.

Mr. R. L. Hobson has mentioned a set of enamelled ware having the inscription *Yung Cheng yü chih* (made to Imperial order in the Yung Cheng period) as the earliest known examples which can be given a definite date. This indicates Imperial patronage of the industry, which, however, was not one of those included in the group of art-work shops set up in 1680 by the Emperor K'ang Hsi. Bushell states that nothing of artistic importance was made at Canton after 1795; and it is to the reign of Ch'ien Lung that the great majority of examples hitherto recorded must be referred. That was an age of the perfection of technique at the expense of higher qualities; but among its productions, and within its limits, the painted enamels on copper of Canton at least merit the serious consideration of the collector; while a fascinating field for study is to be found in their relation to the Asiatic and European markets of the time.





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## SCIENTIFIC DETECTION OF CRIME: ARSON.

(Continued from Page 1072.)

on the insurance, to set fire to their premises during their absence. Insurance companies were losing heavily; mysterious fires flared up nightly, and nothing could be discovered to prove that they were the work of incendiaries. But, as usual, the criminals became over-confident. The police made discreet inquiries, and learned that these fires were always financially most opportune, and that in every instance they occurred whilst the tenants of the premises were away on a week-end holiday. Moreover, the same two men were in every case discovered hovering in the background when the claim for compensation was made. And again chance came to the assistance of the police. Detectives observed the suspected men enter a particular shop one day, and were about to investigate, when the door flew open and their quarry rushed into the street with blazing clothes. For once their mixture had ignited too soon, with dire results. So great was the agitation of the criminals that the officers had no difficulty in learning the whole story.

Among instruments used by incendiaries the metal cylinder illustrated on page 1072 was one of the most dangerous and efficient. It was filled with a highly inflammable composition and surrounded by paper and shavings, so that these would be ignited by the flames spurting through the holes at the top. The cap seen on the left contained metallic sodium, and fitted over the base. The contrivance was suspended in a large jar connected with a water-tap, which filled it slowly or quickly according to requirements. When the water reached the base it percolated through some tiny holes and ignited the sodium. This in turn set fire to the mixture in the cylinder, and thus to the shavings. The advantage of such a device was that no electrical mechanism nor clockwork was necessary. The cylinder was of lead and melted almost at once. The specimen, with its cap and adjustable collar for suspension, was seized in the house of an Italian, who confessed to having exploited the idea successfully for a number of years. The curious ring shown in another illustration was also discovered among the possessions of a criminal who had frequently used a similar device. His method was to fill the interior with alcohol and chemicals, and to suspend it by a string over a lamp. By the regulation of the flame of the

lamp, the ring would explode after a calculated lapse of time and scatter the blazing liquid. The police became suspicious when investigating the origin of several fires, because they always found a curiously corroded formation, as seen in a third illustration, on metallic surfaces, and spectro-analysis proved that this was due to the action of chemicals which were not likely to be found in a house in normal circumstances. The fourth illustration shows one of several apparently ordinary fire-extinguishers discovered by the police; they contained spongy platinum behind a hole such as can be seen at the top, and were filled with an inflammable liquid. A small percentage of coal-gas in the air would be sufficient to ignite it.

Each year, at the beginning of the winter season, the most startling rumours are circulated about the French Riviera in general and Monte Carlo in particular. As a rule, these rumours are so fantastic that people merely smile, knowing full well what that sort of thing usually indicates. This year, the report about the shortage of water—which for once happened to be true—was, unfortunately, wildly exaggerated, thus causing some misgivings to intending visitors. In order to set their minds at rest, we herewith state the actual facts: For twelve days—owing to a landslide from the Vesubie—the waterworks became so choked that the water could not be sufficiently filtered, and heavy rains interfered with the necessary repairs. The Principality of Monaco, however, was never really without water, half of it being supplied from the Ingram spring, the other half having recourse to the many pumps to be found in almost every street. Everything is now in perfect working order. The water is the purest obtainable, owing to the installation of the famous Verdun system, generally acknowledged to be the most up-to-date and satisfactory method of sterilisation ever known.

If anyone should remark, in the course of a discussion on the choice of Christmas gifts and remembrances, "What about giving a diary?"—the answer is: "Letts!" The 1929 editions of the famous diaries issued by Charles Letts and Co. maintain their high standard of quality and interest, with certain notable innovations and improvements. This year, for instance, the Magnet Calendar reappears in imitation tortoiseshell and in silver-plate. There is

also a Business Desk Calendar with a new baize-covered base, while many of the traditional pocket diaries have a novel two-colour cover. Charles Letts and Co. cater for everyone. Thus, there are the special diaries for the business man, housewife, the school boy or girl, the Scout or the Girl Guide, the sportsman, the book-lover, and the engineer. Several of these special diaries are backed by expert authority. The Gardener's Diary, for example, is sponsored by the Royal Horticultural Society, the Motorist's Diary by the A.A., and the Countryside Diary by the British Empire Naturalists' Association. Talking of Empire, we may recall that the Prince of Wales took a Charles Letts Quarto Diary with him on his African tour.

For Christmas presents John Dewar and Sons, Ltd., have prepared a choice of two, three, or six-bottle cases of whisky in addition to the usual twelve bottles. Each case, whether containing two, three, or six bottles, is ready for despatch by post or rail. The cases are ready labelled—just supply your wine and spirit merchant with your list of names and addresses, and leave him to despatch cases of Dewar's "White Label" according to your requirements.

There is good news this Christmas for lovers of champagne. The 1921 vintage of the well-known Charles Heidsieck Extra Dry Champagne is now at its best. Ideal conditions attended this vintage, and the grapes were of a particularly good quality. The satisfactory maturing has resulted in a delightful wine which Mr. Charles Heidsieck is now offering to the British connoisseur through the medium of the best wine merchants in this country. Since, however, the price may be advanced as the limited quantity available diminishes, we urge our readers to place their orders, either for Christmas gifts or home festivities, as soon as possible.

For the benefit of Christmas-pudding makers, here is an excellent recipe for their plum-pudding. Take three-quarters of a pound of flour, two heaped-up teaspoonfuls of Borwick's baking-powder, two ounces of bread-crumbs, one and a half pounds of suet, two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, ten ounces of sugar, two ounces of almonds, one pound of mixed candied peel, salt and spice to taste. Mix the ingredients well together, and add six eggs, well beaten, and three-quarters of a pint of milk; divide in two, and boil eight hours.

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SAY



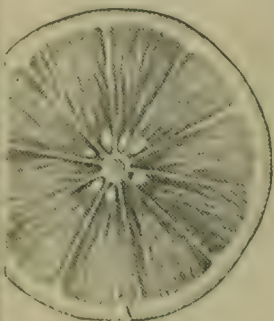
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## THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

### OUR ORCHESTRAL PLAYERS.

THE B.B.C. gave a joint celebration of the Bunyan tercentenary (Bunyan was born in 1628) and the Schubert centenary at their last symphony concert at the Queen's Hall, when Professor Granville Bantock conducted the first performance of his new choral work, "The Pilgrim's Progress"; and Schubert's little-known early symphony in B flat was also played.

Professor Bantock, who is as well known in Birmingham as Sir Henry Wood is in London, is an English composer whose reputation has never suffered from any severe ups and downs. His best-known work, "Omar Khayyam," has had many performances by London and provincial choral societies, and his songs are familiar to most English singers. He is, perhaps, the nearest approach that we have in this country to a type of musician which was well known in Germany during the nineteenth century as Kapellmeister, and his compositions are distinctly what is known as Kapellmeister music—that is to say, the work of a clever, accomplished musician who thoroughly knows his job, but also has original creative power. Such music is always reminiscent—not so much in any of its particulars as in its general style and character—of the work of predecessors, and it lacks a personal individual note.

At its most competent it can give pleasure, especially to audiences ignorant of the greater works from which in essence it has been derived, but it has no enduring quality, and the history of music is full of the names of musicians who in their own day attained some eminence in this way as composers, but whose music quickly disappeared from public performance and—what is most significant—never reappeared. It seems a pity that the B.B.C. should employ its resources and vast organisation in the performance of such works as "The Pilgrim's Progress"; but Professor Bantock, as an eminent English musician, has a claim to be heard once now and again, so we cannot quarrel seriously with the B.B.C. for performing this work. On the other hand, it is impossible to be thrilled by the list of forthcoming B.B.C. symphony concerts, and for several reasons.

In the first place, the B.B.C. symphony orchestra is a mildish affair, if we measure it by the highest European standards. The visit of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra to London under Furtwängler

must have opened the ears of many of our music-lovers to the defects and deficiencies of our own orchestras. And whereas we have no orchestra in England which is anything like as good as the Berlin Philharmonic or the Vienna Philharmonic, it is not even possible to say that the B.B.C.'s symphony orchestra is the best of our own.

It is rumoured that the B.B.C. is sufficiently enterprising and sufficiently in touch with the small number of really well-informed people who know the difference between Cheddar and Cheshire, musically speaking, to be aware of the inadequacy of its present symphony orchestra, and of the defects of its present system of maintaining that orchestra. If serious steps are taken radically to alter the present organisation, and to try to obtain a really excellent permanent orchestra, I hope the B.B.C. will appoint a first-rate honorary board of management for the most efficient maintenance and employment of the orchestra.

Probably, however, the management and organisation of the orchestra would be better if kept as an entirely separate concern from the B.B.C., but for the B.B.C. to subsidise it, subject to certain stipulations which should be all in the nature of securing the highest possible quality of orchestral performances and of the music performed.

The great difficulty in establishing a permanent orchestra is to get a conductor who can be relied upon to train the orchestra. And here we come up against the chief obstacle to our musical progress in England. Our country swarms with native musicians of mediocre ability, and we even possess a certain number of gifted men; but, unfortunately, we are without a musical tradition, and our schools and colleges of music are considerably below the best Continental conservatoires in their standards.

One of the reasons for the defects of our schools and colleges of music is that they have to depend for their existence almost wholly upon students' fees. They are not in the fortunate position of being able to select their students, although latterly I believe the number of young men and women wishing to study at the Royal College and Royal Academy of Music has been so large that perhaps the day will come when both the Royal College and the Royal Academy could enforce a standard one hundred per cent. higher than the present standard, and yet have all the students it could wish for.

But it is not merely or even mainly on the technical side that there is room for improvement.

Technically we have many orchestral players who are as good as any individuals one might pick out of the Berlin or Vienna Philharmonic Orchestras, but the results when this technique is applied in performance are very different. And they are different because of the lack of a serious tradition and of the frivolity of attitude of so many of our orchestral players.

The way in which a lack of tradition reveals itself is in the character and general attitude of the ordinary musician in England, who looks upon his instrumental skill merely as something he has acquired so as to get a job and to enable him to earn his living. Music to the majority of orchestral players in this country is not an art of which they are the proud exponents, but merely a way of earning bread-and-butter. And many musicians—perhaps most instrumentalists in this country—have become musicians merely because their fathers before them were musicians, and they have learned their father's trade.

In the days when men were proud of their occupation, of their trades, and craftsmanship, an hereditary occupation would have been an excellent thing; but, unfortunately, owing to the Puritan influence in this country, we suffered all through the nineteenth century, if not from a repression of music, at least from an attitude of disfavour. For a boy in the nineteenth century to choose music as a profession was little short of a disgrace. Music was associated with idling and general slackness and amusement. A nineteenth-century parent would have stared in amazement at anyone who told him that to be a musician demanded extraordinary physical qualities of self-control, determination, quickness of sense and intelligence, and great intellectual power.

And, no doubt, to be the sort of half-educated, fifth-rate musician the parents of those days had in mind did not make great demands upon the character and intelligence. But music has room for all kinds and degrees of perfection, and in a country where music is at a low stage of development—as in England during the nineteenth century—the average level will naturally be low. And so it was.

So it came about that generally an inferior type of young man went in for music. The social status of the ordinary musician sank, and the quality of the human material entering upon this profession declined until we had a body of instrumentalists and musicians in this country who were definitely of an inferior quality to the members of the legal and the medical professions.

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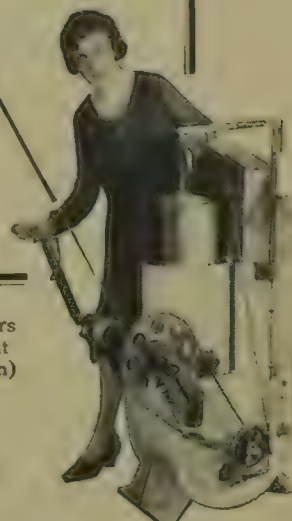
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help to give*

## A HAPPY CHRISTMAS

to the 4,687 of the  
Nation's Children  
now in the care of the

## WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY?

Christmas Gifts gratefully  
received by the Secretary,

REV. A. J. WESTCOTT, D.D.,  
OLD TOWN HALL,  
KENNINGTON, LONDON, S.E.11

*Cheques, etc., crossed Barclay's and payable, "Waifs & Strays."*

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Patroness .. .. H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.  
President .. The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF LONSDALE, KG.

**ANIMALS' HOSPITAL 1, Hugh Street, Victoria.**  
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**NORTH LONDON DOGS' HOME** receives through the Police Stray Dogs of North London. Some 1700 free dog licenses are issued yearly.

**CHILDREN'S BRANCH** encourages children in kindness to animals, and issues a Bulletin quarterly.

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December 31

# ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL

HOLLOWAY,

LONDON, N.7.

## IN THE NAME OF CHARITY.

THE British Sailors' Society announce that they will give Christmas hospitality to sailors away from home and to the widows and orphans of those who gave their lives in the service of the Empire. The orphans at Farningham and the boys at the Prince of Wales's Sea Training Hostel will share. Lighthouse keepers and light-ship crews will be included. None will be forgotten. Christmas gift contributions should be sent to Sir Ernest W. Glover, Bt., Hon. Treasurer, British Sailors' Society, 68o, Commercial Road, E.14.

The Cancer Hospital (Free), Fulham Road, London, is urgently in need of 2½ grammes of radium for the treatment of patients, at a cost of £30,000. Considerable building extensions are also contemplated to provide pay-bed accommodation for middle-income patients who can contribute towards their cost, and a special joint appeal is now being made for £150,000 for both purposes. Donations and subscriptions are earnestly solicited, and should be sent to the Earl of Northbrook at the hospital.

With rather less than a month to spare, the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, has still to raise over £20,000 or risk losing a gift of £35,000. This gift has been promised for the erection of a special block of private pay-beds on condition that an equal sum is raised by the end of the year for the hospital's most pressing needs. The hospital's area of over seventy square miles being in great part a poor one, the Board of Management have to look to sympathisers in all parts of London to come to their assistance, for without this help there is serious danger of curtailment of services. The Secretary of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N.7, will gratefully acknowledge all gifts, large or small.

No matter from what cause the cruelty may spring, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is incessantly working, exposing the secret evils, warning the careless, and helping the ignorant, proceeding in extreme instances, when private admonition has completely failed, to invoke the law for the protection of the little ones. You also can do a great deal for the relief of suffering children. The expenses involved in the work are a considerable drain on the Society's resources, and a small donation would assure that at least one child is being championed by the "Children's Men" who patrol the towns and villages of England. Help will be welcomed by William J. Elliott, Director, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

Our Dumb Friends' League works for the relief of animals in definite and practical ways. It maintains a free hospital in Hugh Street, in charge of two qualified veterinary surgeons, one of whom is available for accident cases at night. Other spheres of activity include a Dogs' Home at Willesden, ten shelters in various parts of London for unwanted and stray animals, and three motor horse-ambulances for horses that are sick or injured by accident. A prominent feature is the children's branch, containing some 4000 members, the parents of the next generation, and a quarterly bulletin is issued in connection with this. These institutions are "going concerns" which deserve the support of all lovers of animals.



THE FIRST SPECIAL HOSPITAL IN LONDON FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER  
NO LETTERS. NO PAYMENTS.

Fully equipped and specially staffed for the better treatment and research into the causes of cancer.

A certain number of beds are provided for advanced cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.

AN URGENT APPEAL  
IS MADE FOR - - £150,000

For Building Extensions, the first part of which will be Wards for Middle-income patients who can contribute towards their cost.

## AND ALSO for RADIUM

Please send cheques, payable to The Cancer Hospital (Free), and crossed Coutts and Co., to the Chairman of the Appeal Committee, The Cancer Hospital (Free), Fulham Road, London, S.W.3.

# The Cancer Hospital

(FREE)

(Incorporated under Royal Charter)

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Bankers: Coutts and Co., 440, Strand.

J. Courtney Buchanan, Secretary.



The widespread evangelistic work of the Church Army is going forward in slum and other parishes in which hundreds of trained evangelists and sisters are at work under the direction of the clergy. Sixty-two mission vans are in commission, and these include four motor-vans which visit remote parts. Marching crusades are also carried out. There are sixty-two social centres. A special appeal for funds is being made, and contributions should be sent to Prebendary Carlile, C.H., Church Army Headquarters, Bryanston Street, W.1.

The Shaftesbury Homes and *Arethusa* training-ship exist to give poor boys and girls a chance in life, and to help them to become good and useful men and women. Funds are needed now. 15,700 boys have joined the Royal Navy, Mercantile Marine, and Regular Army; 9800 boys have been assisted to emigrate or obtain civil employment; 3540 girls have been trained for domestic service. The address is: 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

The Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, using the slogan "One shilling will feed a child for a day," asks for Christmas contributions, which should be sent to the Secretary of the Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E.11. King George, referring to the homeless, ill-treated children of his realm, and the efforts made on their behalf by the Society, said: "Our hearts go out to them, and we thank God for the work of this Society, which finds for these young, innocent, ill-fated fellow-beings new homes, good influences and surroundings."

In asking for help, the Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, whose headquarters are at 413, Oxford Street, W.1, point out that there are over 4000 deaf and dumb in London alone, and 150 who can neither hear nor see. Individual help is given, and there is a Rescue Home for Deaf and Dumb girls. Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes request that contributions, which are urgently needed, be sent to the Secretary, at 18-26, Stepney Causeway, E.1. The enterprise claims "the largest family in the world." It supports about 8000 boys and girls and babies, which means that 24,000 meals are wanted daily.

Lady Birkenhead is appealing for the General Lying-in Hospital, which is making its first public appeal for 163 years. The present Out-Patients' department, where 1772 mothers and children are treated during the year, is a tumble-down ex-swimming-bath with no modern improvements. The nurses are lodged very inadequately and uncomfortably in out-of-date and inconveniently placed quarters. The Dental Clinic is very small and quite unsuited to requirements. In spite of these drawbacks, there is no hospital where the training is more up to date, as is shown by its very low mortality rate of less than three per thousand women in-patients. It is not a question of continuing the wonderful work in these very unsatisfactory surroundings. Rebuilding must be done under the terms of the lease. £40,000 is needed for the up-to-date buildings required. Of this sum £18,000 has been collected; £22,000 is still wanted, and our readers are asked to help this hospital, which carries on its work in one of the poorest districts in London.



Will you help this Baby and his 8,000 brothers and sisters?

8,000

Children being supported.

10/-

will feed one child for ten days at the Christmas season.

Please be Santa Claus to a destitute little one this Christmas.

Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, and Parcels of Toys, Clothing and Blankets may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 92, Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.



A  
Good Opening  
for a

## Christmas Gift

WHILE you are enjoying the festivities of Christmas many poor people will be lacking the barest necessities of life.

At no other time are sympathy and help so sorely needed—and so easy to give.

HUNDREDS OF PARCELS of good Christmas fare will be distributed to recommended poor homes. Bought in large quantities,

Each parcel costs 10/- but the retail value is nearly 15/-

The food will tide an average poor family over the Christmas Festival

How many parcels will YOU provide?

Please send to-day to Prebendary Carlile, C.H., D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.1. Cheques etc., crossed "Barclays a/c Church Army."

The  
CHURCH ARMY

### A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR APPEAL

## THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP

(FOUNDED 1843)

exists to give poor boys and girls a chance in life, and to help them to become good and useful men and women.

### FUNDS ARE NEEDED NOW

15,700 boys have joined the Royal Navy, Mercantile Marine and Regular Army.  
9,800 boys have been assisted to emigrate or obtain civil employment.  
3,540 girls have been trained for domestic service.

*Patrons:* THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN  
HERALD PRINCESS MARY, Viscountess Lascelles  
FIELD MARSHAL HERB. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT  
*President:* H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
*Chairman and Treasurer:* FRANCIS H. CLAYTON, Esq.  
*Deputy Chairman:* LORD DARYINGTON  
*Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee:* HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.  
*Secretary:* F. BRIAN PELLY, A.F.C.

164, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.2

When responding please mention "The Illustrated London News."



## LONELINESS and ISOLATION

at all times are pathetic, but never more so than at Christmastide.

If you expect to join in the happiness of a festive home circle, may we ask you in thankfulness to spare a gift towards relieving the utter loneliness of the DEAF and DUMB—many of whom are also BLIND.

Trained and experienced workers will see that your help is applied to the best possible service.

GIFTS will be thankfully received by GRAHAM W. SIMES, Secretary,

The ROYAL ASSOCIATION in AID of the  
**DEAF and DUMB**  
413, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1.

## A Great GIFT

Giving is pleasing. And the more welcome your gift the deeper your satisfaction.

Let your Christmas Presents List include

## Happiness to an ill-treated Child

Every five minutes of every working day, the N.S.P.C.C. is called upon to befriend three more helpless little victims of BRUTALITY, IGNORANCE, or NEGLECT.

A gift which means HAPPINESS, HEALTH—even LIFE itself to one of these, is surely well worth while.

**£5 will aid five**

Help a vital National Work by sending a Christmas Gift NOW to

The  
**N.S.P.C.C.**

Donations and gifts of worn clothing gratefully received by WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, Director, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2.

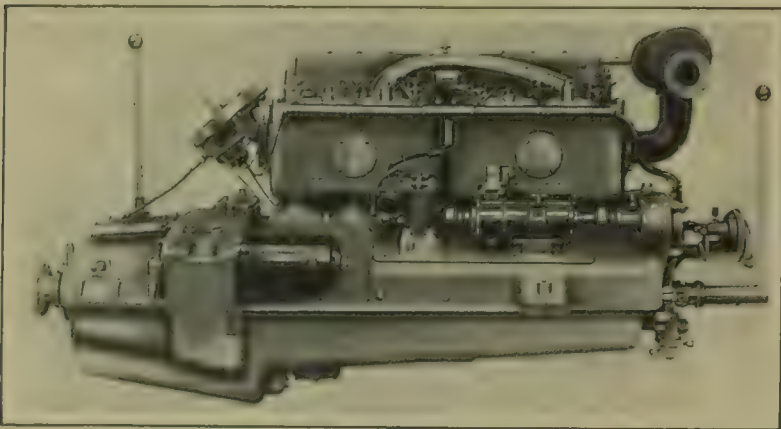


# MARINE CARAVANNING.—IX.

By COMMANDER G. C. E. HAMPTON.

## MARINE ENGINES (continued).

TO give a description of every petrol and paraffin engine on the market would require many pages, so I shall deal with them piece-meal as opportunity offers. It will require many weeks to com-



THE PRODUCTION OF A BRITISH FIRM WITH A WONDERFUL WAR RECORD: A SIX-CYLINDER THORNYCROFT MARINE ENGINE WITH REVERSE GEAR; POWER, 140 B.H.P. AT ABOUT 1800 R.P.M.—A STARBOARD SIDE VIEW.

plete the list, so I advise those who wish to make their choice now to write to the makers of the Thornycroft, Brooke, Atlantic, Gleniffer, Parsons, Ailsa Craig, and Kelvin engines, as good examples of English manufacture; or to the Kermath, Chris Craft, Scripps, Chrysler, and Gray representatives, should they favour American or Canadian productions. I have named no Continental units, because I know of few boats fitted with them in this country. America is our chief rival, and up to date has concentrated more on high-powered plants than on small engines, and has done very little with paraffin-driven units.

Amongst British engines, the Thornycroft is one of the leading examples—this firm's productions require no special recommendation from me after their wonderful war record in Coastal Motor Boats and elsewhere, and their universal use by foreign Governments. They build seven standard models,

ranging from 7 h.p. to 140 h.p., some of which use either petrol or paraffin. In addition, they build two high-power twelve-cylinder units of 250 h.p. and 375 h.p., both famous as the power plants of Coastal Motor Boats, but very suitable for fast Motor Cruisers. At first sight these engines appear expensive, but a purchaser obtains a great deal of invisible value in the form of service, apart from the unrivalled propeller experience for which this firm is renowned.

A point to be remembered by the novice who deals with this firm is that they express the speeds of their boats in knots (or nautical miles) and not in land miles per hour. The latter method appears to have crept in from America, and makes the speed appear greater than when it is stated in knots. The nautical mile is the universal unit employed by seamen.

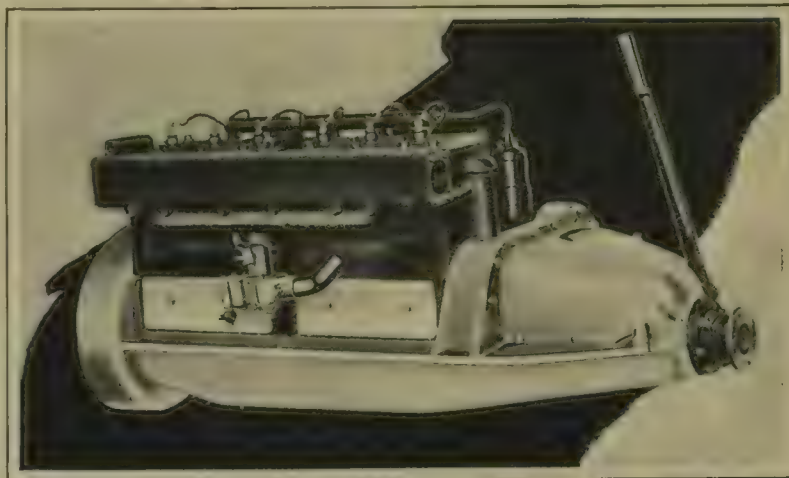
American engine at a low price which uses petrol, the Gray engine is well worth consideration. It is made in six sizes, from a 30-h.p. four-cylinder to a 115-h.p. eight-cylinder model. All units are supplied complete with lighting and starting equipment, and also an instrument panel and switch-board, also reverse gear. They are fast-running engines, but the makers justly pride themselves on all models being particularly vibrationless.

The two new models of 60 and 115 h.p. are fitted with oil coolers: this is a refinement seldom found on such a low-priced engine.

For small motor cruisers, where initial cost must be kept very low, the Amanco engine is suitable. It is made in two sizes, and utilises Ford parts wherever possible. The single-cylinder 4.5-h.p. model is used chiefly as an auxiliary in sailing-boats up to five tons, whilst the 8-10-h.p. two-cylinder type is popular for the same duty in vessels up to ten tons. These engines will run on paraffin without any alteration or additional vapouriser, for they are fitted with a hot-spot manifold and a variable jet carburetter.

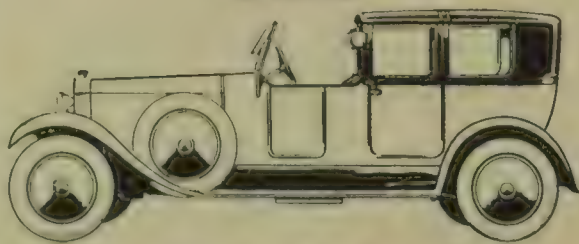
If a more powerful engine is required, there is the Hallett, sold by the same firm; they range from 7 to 25 h.p., and are supplied complete with shafting and propeller, and all fittings. They are very compact and neat engines, and gave a good account of themselves last summer, and promise to have a rosy future.

I have carefully chosen the above engines for this article, in an attempt to show the ignoramus how all pockets are catered for. In a later article I shall deal with the Atlantic, Gleniffer, and Parsons



AN AMERICAN TYPE WELL WORTH CONSIDERATION; FAST-RUNNING, BUT VIBRATIONLESS: THE SIX-CYLINDER GRAY MARINE PETROL ENGINE, 115 H.P., WITH REVERSE GEAR.

engines, all of which are high-class English engines with great reputations, and finally I shall mention the foreign types.



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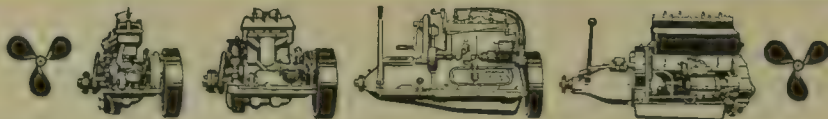
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A complete range of dependable engines, from 5 h.p. to 25 h.p., ideal for conversions, auxiliaries and cruisers. Write for brochures describing these intensely interesting Motors.

4.5 h.p. Amanco Single-Cyl.	8-10 h.p. Amanco Two-Cyl.	7-9 h.p. Hallett Four-Cyl.	10-15 h.p. Niagara Four-Cyl.	20-25 h.p. Hallett Four-Cyl.
£35	£50	£65	£75	£100
Engine and Propeller.	Engine and Propeller.	Engine, Integral Reverse Gear and Propeller.	Electric Starter extra.	

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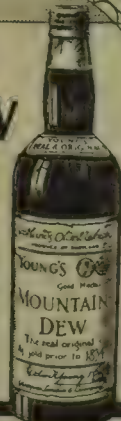


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THE REAL AND ORIGINAL

YOUNG'S  
DIRECTORS

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**Concentrated Bath Essence**

A few drops sprinkled into the bath will soften and delicately perfume the water.

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There are many methods of safeguarding their health at this important period—one of the best known and advocated by medical men being a wash several times daily with Wright's Coal Tar Soap.

It is a fine antiseptic, especially for youngsters, and most beneficial for tender skins.

**WRIGHT'S**  
**COAL TAR SOAP**

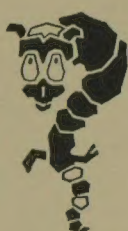


ILLUSTRATION: A scene of people in a tropical setting, with a large hut and a person standing in the foreground.

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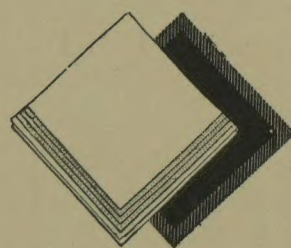
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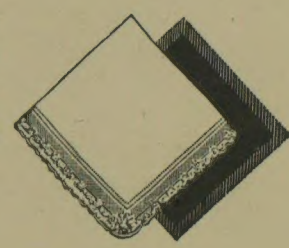
ILLUSTRATION: A woman in a sari standing next to a man in a long robe, with a small child sitting on the ground between them.

Robinson & Cleaver, Belfast  
 make these two Gift Suggestions  
**Irish Linen Hankies** for Christmas



No. A12 (as illustrated)  
 Ladies' Linen spoke-stitched Handkerchiefs, size about 10 inches.  
 Per dozen,  
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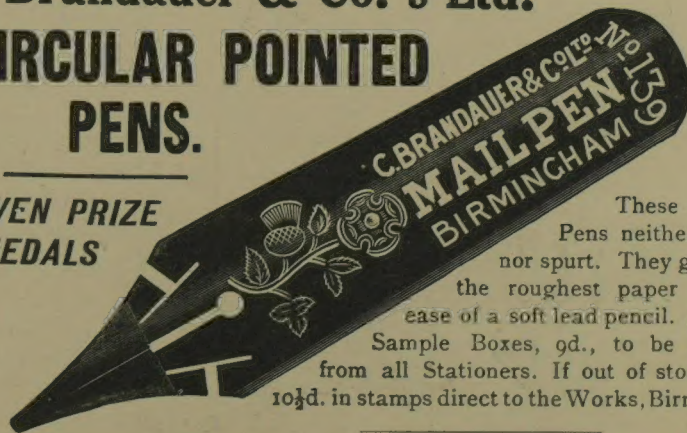
**BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL**  
**THIN, SOFT, STRONG & SILKY**  
 IN PACKETS, ROLLS, CARTONS

**NOVIO TOILET PAPER**

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Asthma, Hay Fever, Catarrh, Influenza, quickly relieved.  
 4/6 a tin at all Chemists.

## HINDES HAIR WAVERS

Ten minutes of HINDES WAVERS whilst dressing will keep the side hair perfectly waved.

## BAILEY'S TURNSTILES,



TURRET CLOCKS,  
 PUMPS AND VALVES,  
 &c., &c.

Sir W. H. BAILEY & CO. LD.  
 ALBION WORKS, GILFORD



## CHESS.

CONDUCTED BY ERNEST IRVING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters intended for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, I.L.N., Inveresk House, 346, Strand, W.C.2.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A BROWN (Bacup), J MACKAY CRAIG (Sheffield), AND MANY OTHER CORRESPONDENTS.—We are glad to know the Game Problems are appreciated even by readers who do not trouble to send solutions regularly. As you remark, they are less artificial than the ordinary sophisticated two-er, and more likely to be useful in the actual game of chess.

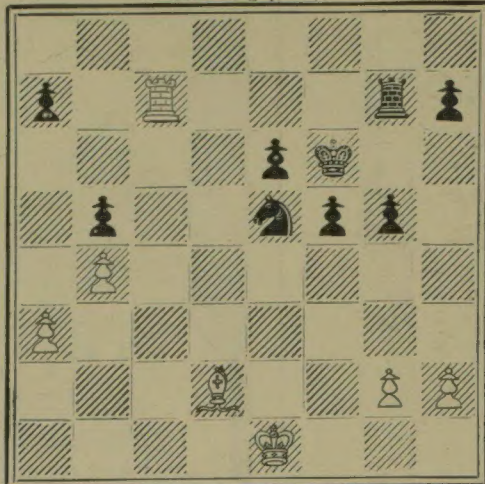
JULIO MOND (Seville).—Your solution appears to be of No. 4038 (not 4037, as you state), but the variations are indistinct.

## SOLUTION OF GAME PROBLEM No. XIII.

[r2qirki; pp2bPPP; 25252; 2Bp1B2; 2PQ3R; PP4PP; 5RK1.]

After 14. BB7, QXB, the KB file is clear for 15. R×Kt1; and Black cannot retake because of mate at R7. He can retard the result one move by a futile Queen sacrifice, but must then play 16. PKK3 or PKR3. If the former, the continuation is 17. Q×Pch, P×Q; 18. R×P mate. If the latter alternative is chosen, then 17. R(B6)×P, P×R; 18. QKt6ch, etc.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 4038 received from J M K Lupton (Richmond) and Julio Mond (Seville); of GAME PROBLEM XIII. from A Brown (Bacup) and David Hamblen (Newton, Mass.); and of GAME PROBLEM XIV. from Arthur J Soames (Uckfield), F N Braund (Ware), J Mackay Craig (Sheffield), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), and Senex (Darwen).

GAME PROBLEM No XV.  
BLACK (9 pieces).

WHITE (7 pieces).

[In Forsyth Notation: 8; p1R3rp; 4pk2; rp2spp1; 1P6; P7; 3B2PP; 4K3.] White to play and win.

The adjoining position, from a game of Dr. Tarrasch's, differs somewhat from our usual Game-Problem. No direct mate is in sight, but White can, in a few moves, force the gain of a piece. It illustrates the value of mobility, and shows the problem devices of pin and self-block applied to an actual game-ending.

HUNDRED-SQUARE COMPLEXITIES.—Señor Capablanca, after demolishing the Imperial Chess Club in a simultaneous display, has left London for the U.S.A. His suggestion for an "improvement" in the ancient game by adding four pieces and thirty-six squares was tested recently; but we do not think it will take the fancy of British players. Not all of us have that rapidity of combinative analysis which the Cuban master has developed to the point of intuition; and the ordinary club player, not to mention the neophyte, will find in the familiar form of chess all he wants of complexity and charm. Material for the new pastime is advertised among the Christmas toys, and that we think, is its proper place, with "Halma," "Ludo," and "Happy Families."

Everyone who appreciates the glories of old-world furniture should pay a visit to Jelks's 800,000 square-foot show-rooms, where there is an enormous collection. Hepplewhite, Chippendale, Louis XV., and Queen Anne are among the many periods represented, and thousands of characteristic bargains are offered. Billiard-tables and billiard dining-tables are a special feature, both new and second-hand. A visit to their premises at 263-275, Holloway Road, London, N.7, entails no obligation to purchase.

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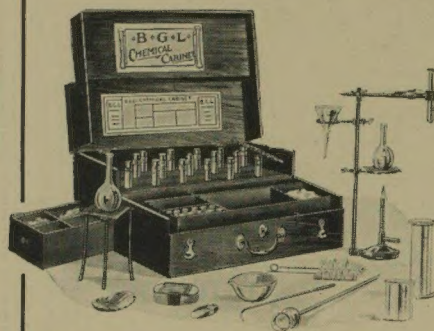
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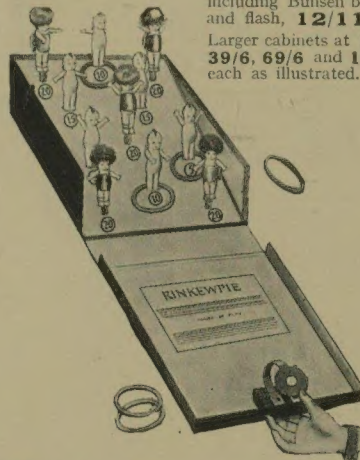
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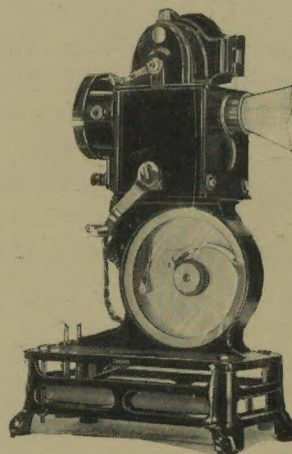
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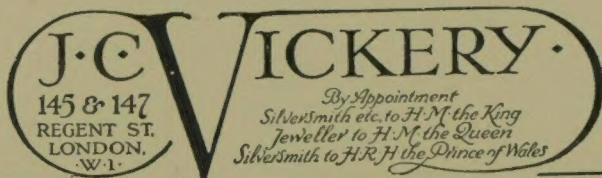


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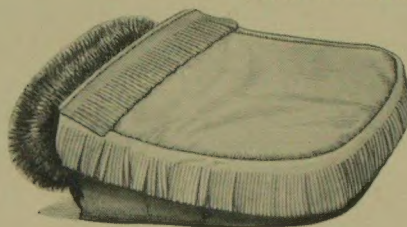


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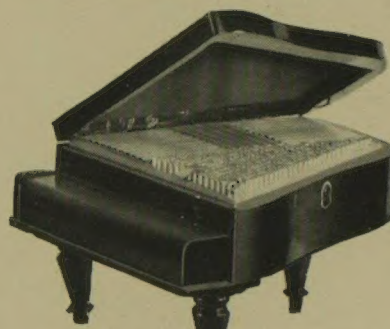
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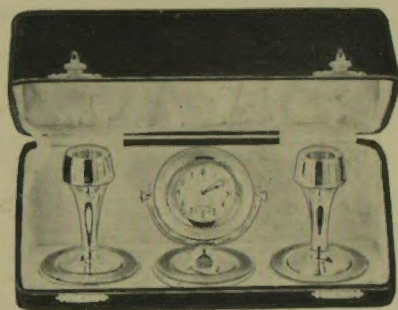


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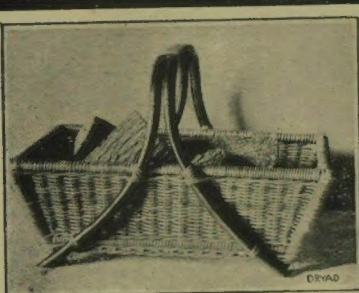
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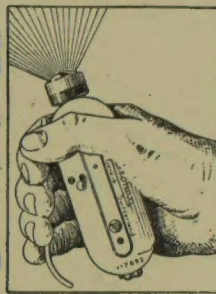
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